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Iraux Talks De Gaulle and Gaullism

ERES-LE-BUISSON, France (U.P.)—Tall atop the green hill over y-lux-deux-Eglises, a great stone Lorraine has been raised, just as de Gaulle told André Malraux it e-adding that, since nobody would t would locate the rabbits to resist, as was dedicated on June 18, the ary of De Gaulle's 1940 appeal to eated French. It was a subdued De Gaulle family and a few ions of the Liberation stood on le, all but ignoring the notables, g President Georges Pompidou, a istant.

7 days later, Malraux, the novelist who served De Gaulle for 20 years, with another critical admirer of neral, John Hess, a New York Times sident long stationed in France, sing was a handsome man, here, of Paris, where Malraux lived. When alle left the Elysee Palace three ago, following the defeat of his dium on regional reform, Malraux ly resigned as minister of culture, as De Gaulle withdrew from the e Colombey-les-deux-Eglises to e his memoirs, Malraux retired here ume his "Anti-Memoirs."

What struck me most Gaule was his spirit al independence, as o the hegemony of the powers. Looking at today, what is left of it?

UX: It was a grand hopeless thing! He elieve it himself. He had done one really ing for France, which ay that France existed, at the end, that he eated a sort of epic t he still believe in it? at all sure. I am sure thought, beginning with 3 (when student-labor s paralyzed France), must go on." But he r believed in it. He v told you, "Whatever between France and d. I am waiting for e. I am waiting for 1968. I held up the t France in my arms ad the world believe as living. And I, Gen. le, I knew she was : that what happened 'ing most mysterious.



De Gaulle and André Malraux

The war ended before his offer could be taken up. Looking out at acres of lawn and flowers, sipping a double whiskey, Malraux spoke with that galloping brilliance, pocked with wheezes and ties, that is his hall-mark. He had been depressed by the rite at Colombey, which he dismissed as "a municipal ceremony," and passed quickly on to De Gaulle, to Asia and to man's fate.

a sort of melancholy reflection on fate. The Phoenix Penh speech [when De Gaulle advised the United States] in 1966, to leave Indochina] remains an admirable historic reality, all right, since France amounted to nothing at all in the Cambodian affair. What were we? Only what he said, nothing more. No tanks, no airplanes, nothing. We were his prophetic power. He said things that were true and important enough so that the whole world, including the Russians, thought, "Suppose he was right?" Then came the time when he thought, "That doesn't concern me any longer." Like any great man of history he seemed to see ahead, what was going to happen—that is, this sort of surrender.

For you know very well that Gen. de Gaulle was not defeated on the referendum—come now, that's ridiculous, all he had to do was not to hold the referendum! [This was the 1969 vote over regional reform on which De Gaulle staked his presidency, and lost.] He says in his memoirs that it was a

capital issue. Not at all! It could have been "capital" a year later! He could very well have said that he could not gamble the fate of France on an issue so technical as regional administration. "We will talk about it later"—that would have been very easy to say. He wanted to make an issue of the regions because he WANTED TO BE HEARD. He sought—how shall I say it?—frustration. Then, of course, he spoke as if it were the fault of the French. I'll grant it. I'm not sure he was wrong, but what I say firmly is that this ingratitude, he was looking for it.

NESS: You once said, "How unfortunate that this great man never sat at a workman's table."

MALRAUX: That's a very strange matter. He had a profound relationship with the woodcutters of Colombey, but the woodcutters, you see, are the Middle Ages. For the general, the people was the people of the 12th century; it was not at all a belief in the superiority of money and things like that. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Shriver on McGovern's Ticket After Bid Is Refused by Muskie

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern picked Sargent Shriver as his new running mate on the Democratic ticket yesterday after Sen. Edmund S. Muskie turned down the opportunity.

In announcing his selection on nationwide radio and television from the Capitol last night, Sen. McGovern said that Mr. Shriver's life "has been marked by a special dedication to the needs of the

● Profile of Robert Shriver, Page 6.

poor and to those who suffer from racial injustice. "I am confident of his ability to serve this country as Vice-President of the United States."

Mr. Shriver said later that he is eager to get the campaign started, and wants to take his message to as many Americans as possible.

Asked what his message is, he replied:

"I want really to put America back on the pinnacle which it used to occupy in the minds and hearts of people all over the world. We've lost our sense of direction and purpose as a nation and that's visible everywhere you go."

"The image of America has been blurred and darkened."

"I'd like our country to be just as bright and glorious as it was when we started. That's why I'm in the campaign."

Sen. McGovern concluded his search for a second vice-presidential candidate around noon with a phone call to Mr. Shriver near the Kennedy family compound in Hyannis Port, Mass.

Mr. Shriver, former director of the Peace Corps and the anti-poverty agency, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and an in-law of the Kennedys accepted promptly. His Washington law



NEW CHOICE—Sargent Shriver, waving from a car and smiling happily in Hyannis Port Saturday, on his way to Washington to join Sen. McGovern and the Democratic ticket.

partners, former associates in the OEO and the Peace Corps and his supporters on Capitol Hill had been lobbying for his selection since Tuesday, when Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., formally withdrew his candidacy.

Anxious by his own account to regain the momentum lost in three weeks of political bickering and crises, first over Sen. Eagleton's status and then over a successor, Sen. McGovern spent exactly 61 seconds of his 16-min-

ute TV speech on the new man for the ticket.

He reviewed Mr. Shriver's credentials—organizer and director of the Peace Corps under President Kennedy, OEO director under President Johnson, ambas-

sador to France under Mr. Johnson and President Nixon—and then sailed into a campaign speech on the issues that carried the South Dakota senator through the Democratic primaries.

Sen. Eagleton followed up the announcement with a statement of his own, hailing Mr. Shriver as "an excellent choice."

"He'll be a bright, energetic, hard-working campaigner and an excellent vice-president," Sen. Eagleton said. He promised to "do everything I can to see the McGovern-Shriver ticket elected."

Sen. McGovern's press secretary, Richard Dougherty, confirming the hubbub of rumors about the choice of Mr. Shriver in a midafternoon meeting with newsmen—on the understanding that Mr. Dougherty's words, along with an advance text of Sen. McGovern's speech, were to be embargoed from the public until Sen. McGovern's appearance on television last night.

The South Dakota senator's campaign strategists and aides were plainly glad to be done with the painful and often embarrassing business of finding a new running mate. Mr. Shriver was the sixth or seventh man to whom Sen. McGovern had offered the job but only he and Sen. Eagleton accepted.

Speaking for the McGovern camp, Mr. Dougherty said that the staff felt "enormous relief that we can get this thing over with and get on with the business of campaigning against Richard Nixon and his wretched record."

Sen. McGovern devoted most of his free TV time to doing just that, with a predominantly partisan text that prompted Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican national chairman, to announce that the GOP would demand equal time on radio and television.

Sen. Dole charged in a statement last night that Sen. McGovern had "betrayed the American people." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Id in Quang Tri; Send Tanks Into Cambodia

ds Capture 5 Hamlets Near Hué

Aug. 6 (AP).—North forces seized five hamlets today, stopped a massive drive in Quang with heavy casualties, and a tank assault in India that was the first of the war in that coun-

th Vietnamese marine commander in Quang he could not accomplish n of clearing North Viet- oops from the northern- rincipal capital unless st heavy artillery is si-

with the conventional guerrillas allies of the etnamese carried out a ies of sapper and terror along the central and coasts of South Vietnam appears to be a stepped- s-aign. They hit at Cam ay and targets near Qui d in the city of Da Nang. air war, U.S. Navy jets e a sprawling vehicle n the southern edge of U.S. Marines' bombers eak up the North Viet- ank assault inside Cam- ear South Vietnam's ed western border, pilots

ed the hamlet—Truong Luu- with artillery while civilians were still in it. Witnesses said many civilians who fled during the fighting had been wounded, apparently by the South Vietnamese fire.

Preliminary field reports said 23 North Vietnamese troops were killed and two captured, while South Vietnamese militia forces lost two men killed and 11 wounded.

The Communist-led forces, estimated at more than 100 men, crossed Highway 1 from the west south of Hué and occupied the five hamlets of Vinh Thai and

Vinh Phu villages about 3 a.m. today. The hamlets lie in sand dunes and scrub brush three to five miles east of Highway 1.

The Communist troops were armed with mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and rifles.

The fighting swirled just to the east of Phu Bai airbase.

Senior U.S. officers said the enemy force, identified as the K-4 Battalion, appeared to be an advance unit of a larger force apparently trying to move into position for a possible attack on Hué. Hué itself was shelled with half

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Leslie Bacon Case

U.S. Drops Charge of Perjury In 1971 Bombing of Capitol

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Justice Department announced Friday that it had dropped a perjury indictment against Leslie Ann Bacon in connection with the bombing of the U.S. Capitol on March 1, 1971.

The department said that it had sought the dismissal of the indictment and obtained a U.S. District Court's permission to do so "because the decision was made not to answer defendant's motions of disclosure of electronic surveillance" regarding the case.

The department would not say what the nature of the surveillance was or what persons were involved. The federal government recently has dropped several criminal prosecutions as a result of a Supreme Court ruling broadening the obligation of the government to tell a defendant how prosecution evidence was obtained when it was connected with wire-tapping.

Miss Bacon was charged in a federal indictment on March 24 with perjury herself in a previ-

ous grand jury appearance in which she was questioned about the Capitol bombing.

The charge specified that while she had testified that she had never visited the Capitol building or grounds, she had in fact visited the building and a House of Office building on Feb. 28, 1971.

She is the only person to be charged with any offense relating to the pre-dawn bombing, which destroyed a washroom in the Senate wing of the Capitol but caused no injuries or major structural damage.

The Justice Department said it did not know the whereabouts of Miss Bacon, who has been free on bond on the perjury charge.

Miss Bacon, then 19, was arrested in Washington on April 27, 1971, as a material witness with "personal knowledge" of the March 1 bombing of the Capitol, according to the government.

She was subsequently taken to Seattle, where she appeared before a U.S. grand jury that the Justice Department said was looking into that bombing and other matters "relating to national security."

The arrest was made by FBI agents during a raid on a youth commune here where Miss Bacon lived with alleged members of the Mayday Tribe, a group that was organizing anti-war protests in Washington.

Closed Session
The Seattle grand jury sessions were closed, but Miss Bacon was allowed to consult with her lawyers between questions. They reported that she denied knowing anything about the Capitol bombing, but that she invoked the Fifth Amendment protection against self incrimination later when the questioning turned to an attempt May 4, 1970, to bomb a New York City bank.

U.S. indictments alleging illegal actions on her part in relation to weapons and explosives associated with the New York incident are still outstanding, the Justice Department said.

In Miami, Miss Bacon said that she had nothing to be "grateful" about in the dropping of a perjury charge against her. She said that she had felt all along it was only a matter of time before the government would drop its case against her.



Leslie Bacon

Special Session Denied

U.S. Justices Refuse to Upset Stay Halting Ellsberg Trial

By Fred P. Graham

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger announced yesterday that the Supreme Court had declined to upset Justice William O. Douglas's stay of the trial of the Pentagon papers case.

In a one-paragraph order issued in Washington, the chief justice noted that the Justice Department had asked the court, which is now in its summer recess, to convene a special session to consider overturning the stay.

He then announced that "after consultation with all members of

the court except Justice Douglas, who granted the stay, the motion to call a special term of the court is denied."

With the exception of the Chief Justice and Justice Byron R. White, the other members of the court are scattered about the country and were apparently polled by telephone. There was no indication how many, if any, had favored convening a session in Washington to consider overturning the stay.

Uncertain Delay
Thus the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr., allegedly disclosing the top-secret study of the Vietnam war apparently will not begin until at least October, and possibly not for many months beyond.

The stalled Pentagon papers case already has become a legal curiosity, as it is the first trial ever to be blocked by a Supreme Court justice after the jury was sworn in.

Justice Douglas stayed it 48 hours before the lawyers' opening arguments were to have been delivered on Monday so the defense could appeal a wiretap controversy.

The Justice Department had conceded that it had picked up a conversation involving a defense lawyer or consultant on a "foreign intelligence" wiretap that was being used in an unrelated investigation.

The government refused to disclose details of the wiretap incident to the defense, and the lower courts held that disclosure was not required.

Justice Douglas's stay froze the proceeding to let the defense petition the Supreme Court to review this ruling by the lower courts. Thus the stay will remain in effect at least until the Supreme Court decides, after it returns to session on Oct. 2, if it will review the appeal. If the justices agree to review the appeal, the trial could remain stayed into 1973 while the court heard arguments and prepared its decision.

The only apparent possibility for a quickly resumed trial would be if the Justice Department (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

drive into Cambodia announced that a new had been launched into it by up 2,000 South nes troops. In two clashes st of Kompong Thabek- ent forces said, they 24 Communist-led troops, South Vietnamese soldiers orted wounded. dusk today, near Hué, Vietnamese militia backed armored column and artil- ad reconquered one of the mlets in Phu Thia district, southeast of the city, at set of apparent civilian ies. South Vietnamese pound-

Whitelaw's Hope for Talks Snagged

Catholic Marchers Riot in Ulster

BELFAST, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Roman Catholics ripped down barbed wire and steel barricades and battled troops today in the first large-scale rioting since British security forces invaded Irish Republican Army strongholds in Northern Ireland last Monday.

The clash came when about 1,000 Catholic marchers, protesting the British military presence in Belfast's Andersonstown district, massed for a rally outside Roger Casement Park, a sports ground, now a fortified British Army bastion.

While speakers atop a truck draped with Irish Republic flags demanded that the British Army get out of the park and Andersonstown schools, about 200 youths stormed the gates.

The attackers slipped away barbed wire and iron poles, then used round-up poles as battering rams to bend back the cast-iron gates.

Yelling "British pigs get out" and "British murderers," the

rioters poured inside. They set fire to a Saracen armored car blocking the gateway and hurled rocks, bottles and other debris at the troops.

Squads of soldiers in full riot gear charged with batons flailing, firing rubber bullets, and the rioters broke and fled.

Two soldiers were injured, the army said.

The battle followed a mine attack on a British armored ambulance a few blocks from the park, with the explosion slightly injuring soldiers inside the vehicle but seriously wounding two Catholic civilian passers-by.

One of the civilians may lose a leg, an army spokesman said.

Ambulance Doesn't Stop

The army ambulance, which had been rocked by the mine, sped on without stopping, angering a crowd. The army spokesman said the doctor inside—the chief medical officer of a para-trooper regiment—decided not to stop because such explosions fre-

quently are followed by shooting attacks.

Britain's search for a political solution to the Northern Ireland violence hit a new snag today.

The main Catholic political party demanded concessions before agreeing to the first formal negotiations in a year.

In continuing violence, gunmen wounded a Catholic man when he answered the door of his parents' liquor store in Belfast, a bomb demolished a Catholic-owned shop in Crumlin Road, the British Army reported hitting three gunmen in more than a dozen shooting incidents, and a Catholic crowd rioted in Lurgan.

Britain's administrator for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, still waited for firm word from the province's main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor party (SDLP), on whether it will meet him in talks tentatively scheduled for tomorrow.

"The ball is now in the SDLP's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



BOWING OUT—Sen. Edmund Muskie, flanked by members of his family, telling newsmen in Kennebunk Beach, Maine, on Saturday that he had decided against becoming the Democratic party's candidate for the vice-presidency.

He Cites 'Emotional Drain' on His Wife

Muskie Puts His Family First in Not Running

By Bill Kovach

KENNEBUNK BEACH, Maine, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, bowing to "family duties and the interests of his growing children," rejected yesterday Sen. George McGovern's offer to be the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

The decision was made after long discussions with his wife, Jane, and four of his five children, Sen. Muskie said, adding: "I telephoned Sen. McGovern this morning to tell him that, with considerable regret, it was not possible for me to accept his offer to run on his ticket with him."

On the front lawn of his summer home here, surrounded by his family, Sen. Muskie explained his decision by saying:

"It was a family decision and not a political decision. We have been involved almost four years in presidential politics. It had involved a neglect, to an extent no one finds satisfactory, of family duties and the interests of my growing children."

Wife Especially Cited

Citing the "heavy emotional drain, especially for Mrs. Muskie as well as the children," the senator said that he felt regret about his decision because "the challenge of presidential politics is still very real."

Since the offer to Sen. Muskie became known in Washington Friday, there were persistent reports that Mrs. Muskie's reluctance to become involved in yet another campaign would be a major factor in the final decision. Although Mrs. Muskie was at her husband's side throughout a brief news conference, reporters had been asked to direct all questions to the senator.

He emphasized several times that the decision did not stem from any problems he had with Sen. McGovern or the South Dakota's staff. All discussions, he said, had been "completely satisfactory—there were no hang-ups in that respect," and he offered to give any assistance Sen. McGovern might desire in the campaign.

He said he told Sen. McGovern at the beginning that he would have to return to Maine to discuss the matter with his family. He arrived here from Washington late Friday and soon began taking what he termed "the inevitable phone calls" from friends and advisers.

Hughes a Caller

Among those calling, according to sources close to Mr. Muskie, were Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho. Opinion was divided among those calling, but it was generally believed that most of them had urged him to accept the nomination.

"It was late in the evening before we finally got the privacy to discuss this as a family," Sen. Muskie said. "The discussion lasted until after midnight."

He indicated that the deciding factor had been Mrs. Muskie's hesitancy, apparently stemming in part from her experiences in the primary campaign.

In the first primary, in New Hampshire, Mrs. Muskie was sharply criticized by an arch-conservative newspaper, the Manchester Union Leader. In response to that attack, Sen. Muskie made a highly emotional speech in Manchester that many political observers believe damaged

ed his reputation as a calm, thoughtful man and began the downhill slide of his candidacy.

"She feels," he said of Mrs. Muskie yesterday, "that she would not be able to go into this campaign with the 'goat and trash' news that we all should if we were to do it."

Sen. Muskie said that the night's discussion had ended

without a decision and added, "I awoke at 6:30 this morning conscious of the fact I had a decision to make."

He made that decision, he said, by 7 o'clock, but he waited until 8:30 to call Sen. McGovern, who he said had simply replied: "Well, I'm disappointed, Ed."

Sen. Muskie indicated that he thought things might have been better if the original vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, had remained on the ticket.

"Sen. Eagleton obviously made a very favorable impression on the American public, and he deserves that," Sen. Muskie said in answer to a question, "I think it is possible if he had stayed on the ticket, that it would have emerged as a very strong and very attractive one."

Director, others impressed by his campaigning for them in 1970—weighed in their praise during the week. Mr. Mankiewicz, meanwhile, was pushing on his own. He had served under Mr. Shriver at the Peace Corps.

By Friday, however, Sen. McGovern had re-offered the post to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut. He found them no more interested than they were when he sounded them out during the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach last month.

Renewing the search, Sen. McGovern said, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Shriver was told about that.

By Friday afternoon, however, Mr. Kinselman called Shriver, operatives with word that Sen. Muskie might decline. Sen. Mankiewicz called one of them again Friday at 6:15 p.m. with this message:

"There's still light. We're trying to move it from Kennebunkport (Maine) to Exeter (N.H.)."

Sen. Muskie, who had flown off to Maine, where he was apparently advised by his wife not to run again, phoned Sen. McGovern at 8:30 a.m. yesterday with his decision.

According to press secretary Dougherty, the South Dakota senator said he had several other names under consideration, including those of former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien and Wisconsin Gov. Patrick Lucey. But he finally settled on Mr. Shriver after talking with Mr. Mankiewicz, among others, by phone. Mr. Kinselman was with Sen. McGovern at his home here when he called Mr. Shriver.

The former anti-poverty director was playing tennis when the call finally came through. Newsman who tried to reach him in the afternoon were told he had gone sailing.

Interest 'Apparent'

According to Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Shriver and Sen. McGovern had not spoken directly before the noon-time offer was made, although, "through mutual friends, it was apparent that he was interested."

Asked whether these friends included Mr. Shriver's brother-in-law, Sen. Kennedy, Mr. Dougherty said that Sen. Kennedy and Sen. McGovern had "lots of conversations over the last few days, but I don't know whether they talked about Sargent Shriver or not."

Mr. Shriver was high on Sen. Humphrey's list of possible running mates in 1968, but Humphrey strategists recalled this week getting negative reactions from the Kennedy family about a Shriver candidacy then.

Mr. Shriver was understood to have incurred some displeasure when he declined that spring to come back from Paris, where he was serving as U.S. ambassador, to campaign for the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

In any event, Sen. McGovern's spokesmen welcomed Mr. Shriver to the ticket as a "vigorous and effective speaker" and "a man of considerable accomplishments in public life." Mayor Richard J. Daley joined in from Chicago, where he told colleagues before Sen. McGovern's announcement: "If it's true, it's great."

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D., Ill., Mayor Daley's chief spokesman in Congress, said last week that there were two possible candidates who would encourage the Daley organization to campaign for the ticket—Sen. Muskie and Mr. Shriver.

Mr. Shriver has long-standing ties in Chicago, where he once managed the Merchandise Mart and headed the Board of Education.

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho said that with Mr. Shriver, Sen. McGovern had found "a running mate who can reach into the larger cities and industrial areas where he will have to find votes if he is going to win."

Sen. McGovern's selection of Mr. Shriver was generally acclaimed as a "good choice."

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, predicted, along with many of his colleagues, that Mr. Shriver would "help the ticket."

"He is an enthusiastic man, bouncy, full of vigor, has a good record—and he has the Kennedy connection," Sen. Mansfield commented.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, D., S.C., predicted that Mr. Shriver would help the Democratic ticket in the South, where he said Mr. Shriver is well known and sought after as a speaker. "He has got dynamism and energy and knows the economic problems of the South from the days when he headed the Office of Economic Opportunity," Sen. Hollings said.

Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said Mr. Shriver would make "a good running mate" because "he is a very likable person with lots of energy and makes a good impression upon people."

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho said that with Mr. Shriver, Sen. McGovern had found "a running mate who can reach into the larger cities and industrial areas where he will have to find votes if he is going to win."

In addition, Democratic politicians pointed out privately Mr. Shriver has appeal to labor and minority groups, whose votes Sen. McGovern will need in industrial states, as well as strong ties to the Jewish community, whose skepticism about the McGovern candidacy has dried up some of the traditional Democratic sources of funds. On top of those assets, it was pointed out,

Schmitz of California

Right-Wing Party Nominates A Lame-Duck Congressman

By George Vecsey

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6 (NYT).—A telephone call from Gov. George Wallace dissuaded his American party supporters from trying to nominate him for President Friday and the conservative new party turned instead to a lame-duck Republican Congressman from California, John G. Schmitz.

He won an easy first-ballot nomination over four other contenders.

A former Marine pilot and instructor at Santa Ana College, Mr. Schmitz had served one partial term and one full term in the House of Representatives before failing to regain the Republican nomination this year. He attributed his defeat to his frequent criticism of President Nixon, who is one of his constituents from Orange County.

The President and his policies came under frequent criticism from delegates to this convention. The American party was founded in 1969 to give a clear alternative to voters who fear federal intrusions in their daily lives and who spoke openly of international conspiracies in many matters.

A Favorite Son

The five names that were placed in nomination were those of Mr. Schmitz; Tom Anderson of Nashville, Tenn., editor of Farm and Ranch Magazine; Richard B. Kay of Cleveland, a lawyer who defended Lt. William Calley; Allen Greer, a favorite son from Florida, and Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia.

Mr. Anderson, 61, was later nominated for vice-president. Mr. Schmitz would be the best choice because "he is a Protestant and a Southerner and I am a Catholic from the West Coast."

A long-time opponent of Communism, Mr. Schmitz has been critical of Mr. Nixon's relationship with "the hunchers in Peking." When constituents asked him if he was unhappy with the President's "journey to China," Mr. Schmitz said that he was opposed only to the return trip.

The conservative congressional watchdog group, Americans for Constitutional Action, gave him a positive 96 percent rating. He has favored more bombing in Vietnam and abolition of the federal income tax and has opposed sex education in public schools.

Although he has approved the party platform, Mr. Schmitz has offered his own personal platform in the crisp lecture voice of an effective instructor.

"One—foreign," he began, "Never go to war unless you plan to win. Two—domestic. Those who go to work ought to live better than those who don't."

Mr. Schmitz, who will be 42 years old on Saturday, was born in Milwaukee and was graduated from Marquette University.

13 Drown in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 6 (AP).—Thirteen persons were drowned when heavy floods washed away a bus at Semnan, northeast of Tehran, Friday night, reports reaching Tehran said yesterday.

Ulster Catholics, Army Clash; Hope of Negotiations Set Back

(Continued from Page 1)

court," an aide to Mr. Whitelaw said.

But Paddy Devlin, a SDLP member of Ulster's suspended Parliament, said the next move was up to Mr. Whitelaw. "We have asked for assurances," he said, "and we're waiting for clarifications from him."

The SDLP walked out of the Ulster Parliament a year ago. Political sources said the "assurances" the SDLP sought as its price for talks included pledges of:

• Release in the near future for some 300 suspected members of the outlawed IRA, interned without trial.

• Swift reduction of British troops in Catholic enclaves, especially in the former "no go" IRA strongholds of Belfast and Londonderry that the British occupied last Monday.

• "Impartial administration," including calling in licensed gun owners by Protestants and enforcing the ban on wearing military-style uniforms for Protestants and Catholics.

Gunsman shot Kevin Finnegan several times when he answered the door of his parents' shop in Belfast's Catholic Tate Avenue. Police said Mr. Finnegan, 25, was in serious condition.

Bus Is Hijacked

In Lurgan, 20 miles southwest of Belfast, police said a crowd of 40 Catholics hijacked a bus, set it ablaze and hurled rocks at arriving soldiers. Police eventually dispersed the rioters.

Yesterday, at a rally in Londonderry's Bogside district, a former "no go" area, Ulster members of the Parliament Bannets, Devlin urged some 400 Catholics to "freeze the British Army out of here."

IRA leaders, who fled when the British invaded the "no go" areas, forecast an all-out counter-attack "in a matter of days," a spokesman said.

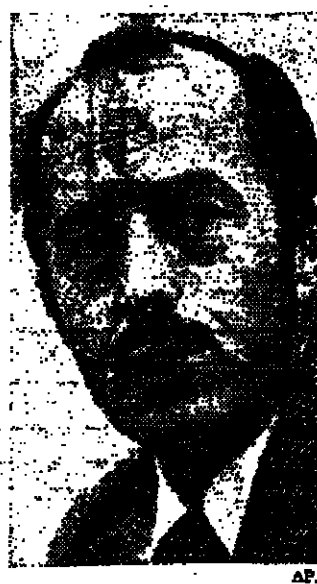
In Portadown on Friday, army troopers found the body of a 40-year-old Catholic, Felix Hughes, in a sewer. Friends said his wife and five children had not seen him in three weeks.

In Dublin yesterday, Tom Finn, 47, a self-declared police supervisor in New York City, said the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, an Irish-American organization, donated \$1 million to the IRA Provisionals.

Man, Woman Jailed For Airline Extortion

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A U.S. district judge sentenced Alton A. Fain to 30 years in federal prison Friday for conspiring to extort \$250,000 from United Airlines.

The FBI charged Fain and a woman accomplice called the airline and threatened a bomb would explode aboard a flight bound from San Francisco to Seattle unless a \$250,000 ransom was paid. The woman, Judith Wilkstrom, 27, was sentenced to five years.



Rep. John G. Schmitz

GOP Co-Chairman Fires Aide Who Got \$5,000 in Loan Deal

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—The Republican National Committee co-chairman said yesterday that he has fired his special assistant, Douglas W. Inglish Jr., following disclosure that Mr. Inglish was paid \$5,000 for helping a Washington builder obtain a loan from a New York bank.

Thomas B. Evans, the Republican co-chairman, said that he is "opposed to anyone using his connection with the Republican party for an economic gain."

It was discovered Friday that Mr. Inglish helped secure the loan by contacting James T. Blair, U.S. Postal Service banking director.

Mr. Blair in turn said that he telephoned the vice-president in charge of government banking at the First National City Bank. The bank later granted the loan of \$500,000 to Dr. Cyrus Katzen, the Washington builder.

Lobbyist's Check

Mr. Inglish received a \$5,000 check for assisting with the loan. The check was made out to him by Cyrus T. Anderson, a lobbyist due to come to trial this fall on charges of bribing former U.S. Sen. Daniel B. Brewster to influence legislation on "junk mail" rates.

Mr. Anderson said that he made the \$5,000 payment on instructions from Dr. Katzen, who is a business associate. Dr. Katzen said that the \$5,000 fee was a standard payment for arranging a loan but said that he had no idea that the Postal Service banking director was involved in the transaction.

Mr. Evans said that Mr. Inglish first refused to disclose that any government official was involved in the loan.

"He wasn't being candid with me," Mr. Evans said, "and I dismissed him." Mr. Evans said, Mr. Evans said that Mr. Inglish finally left him a note Friday acknowledging that he had contacted Mr. Blair about the loan.

Unaware of Fee

On Friday, Mr. Blair said that he was unaware that Mr. Inglish would receive any fee such as the \$5,000 for helping arrange the loan. Mr. Blair said that he made the call to First National

Improved Ti For 2 Korea Strike Snag

Red Cross Parley Now Put Off Indefinitely

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 6 (NYT).—A new movement toward improved relations between the two Koreas has been stalled by the indefinite postponement of a major meeting between North Korean and South Korean Red Cross delegations that was scheduled to have begun yesterday.

The scheduled meeting, the product of negotiations that began a year ago, was to have started discussions on how separate families in the two countries could trace relatives, visit with their exchange mail and possibly reunite.

It was postponed because the North and South Koreans could not agree on who would be allowed to participate in the conference, on what news coverage would be permitted and on who it would be held.

Optimism Is Reduced

The delay has dissipated whatever euphoria had been generated by the progress of the earlier Red Cross talks and by a joint North-South Korean declaration issued July 4 calling for eventual peaceful reunification.

The postponement has also informed the knowledge that road to the reunification of Korea which was split at the 38th parallel after World War II, long and difficult. There 27 years of conflict, bitterness distrust to overcome, and as American diplomat here once said, nobody hates the brothers better.

Koreans in a position to the internal politics of the Cross contacts regretted that delay had played into the hands of South Koreans who are hostile anti-Communists and oppose any contact with Pyongyang government of President Chung Il-Sung. These Korean sources also speculated that the postponement had given hardliners in Pyongyang who advocate the destruction of the government of President Chung Il-Sung by subversion or outright military force.

The North Koreans have blamed the South for the delay, in articles printed in their control press. Since there is no contact between foreign newsmen here and North Korean officials Pyongyang, their exact position on the Red Cross talks could not be ascertained.

U.S. Justices Refuse to Upse Stay Halting Ellsberg Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

should decide to disclose the details of the witness. Traditionally, the government has refused to give details of its "foreign intelligence" wiretaps—presumably because they involve such sensitive locations as foreign embassies.

No Justice Department spokesman could be found yesterday who could comment on the government's next move.

Chief Justice Burger's statement that he had consulted with all his fellow justices except Justice Douglas indicates that Justice William H. Rehnquist is apparently not dissatisfied with the decision. He has demanded that he do so.

Rehnquist's Position

In court papers filed earlier in the week, the defense asserts that Justice Rehnquist should step aside because as an assistant attorney general he had helped the Justice Department last year in its effort to stop The New York Times and The Washington Post from publishing material from the Pentagon papers.

The trial judge, William M. Byrne Jr., of the U.S. District Court here, has scheduled a meeting with the jury Wednesday to instruct them how to conduct themselves during the delay.

No previous instance is known in which a jury has been empaneled and then held dormant for months before the trial began. Judge Byrne is expected to issue detailed instructions, designed to prevent the jurors from reading about or hearing about the case until the trial actually resumes.

Dublin Reports 70% of Guns Surrendered

DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Police said today more than 70 percent of the licensed military-style firearms owned in the Irish Republic had been handed in by the expiration of the midnight deadline last night.

Justice Minister Desmond O'Malley ordered the call-in of all revolvers, pistols and rifles of more than 22 caliber last week as part of Premier Jack Lynch's crackdown on the outlawed Irish Republican Army Provisional wing. Shotguns, which comprise more than 85 percent of the country's privately-held licensed firearms, were exempted from the order.

A police spokesman said most of the military-style firearms not yet handed in probably were owned by persons on vacation.

Reds in Advance Near Hué; Hold Ground in Quang Tri

(Continued from Page 1)

a dozen rockets just after noon, but no casualties were reported.

Fighting also was reported on the southwestern flanks of the old imperial capital. The Saigon command said North Vietnamese troops attacked a hilltop outpost called Cheekmate, 12 miles southwest of Hué, and lost 23 men killed in the unsuccessful assault. No South Vietnamese losses were reported.

Man, Woman Jailed For Airline Extortion

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A U.S. district judge sentenced Alton A. Fain to 30 years in federal prison Friday for conspiring to extort \$250,000 from United Airlines.

The FBI charged Fain and a woman accomplice called the airline and threatened a bomb would explode aboard a flight bound from San Francisco to Seattle unless a \$250,000 ransom was paid. The woman, Judith Wilkstrom, 27, was sentenced to five years.

\$50,000 Ransom Paid For El Paso Woman

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP).—The wife of an El Paso bank president was kidnapped from her home Friday and freed several hours later after a \$50,000 ransom was paid, the FBI said.

The FBI said two men demanded \$100,000 but settled for the lesser amount when bank president Kenneth Dean pleaded he could raise only \$50,000.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	57	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	59	Cloudy
ANAKA	58	Sunny
ATHENS	59	Sunny
BELGRADE	58	Sunny
BERLIN	58	Partly sunny
BIRMINGHAM	58	Cloudy
BOSWELL	58	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	58	Cloudy
CHICAGO	58	Sunny
CASABLANCA	57	Partly sunny
COPENHAGEN	57	Partly sunny
COSTA MESA	57	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	58	Overcast
EDINBURGH	58	Overcast
FLORENCE	58	Sunny
FRANKFURT	57	Very cloudy
GENEVA	57	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	57	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	57	Partly sunny
LAS PALMAS	57	Sunny
LONDON	57	Partly sunny
LYON	57	Very cloudy
MADRID	57	Partly sunny
MILAN	57	Partly sunny
MOSCOW	57	Partly sunny
MUNICH	57	Partly sunny
NICE	57	Partly sunny
PARIS	57	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	57	Cloudy
ROME	57	Partly sunny
SOFIA	57	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	57	Very cloudy
TOKYO	57	Sunny
VIENNA	57	Sunny
WARSAW	57	Partly sunny
WASHINGTON	57	Sunny
ZURICH	57	Very cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Leave Country

Defense Minister
Deal on Savings Fund

6 (Reuters).—Van Thien has minister, Gen. following a involving military and, it was announced and for- abroad, pending of the ad- radio said. said the ar- ter against Gen. charge of the

then by young h first disclosed ch each soldier sory 100-plaster n each month. re not received more than a year and was killed,



ey Clark

Reports
Clark
Amb Halt

NG, Aug. 6 (Reu- U.S. attorney sey Clark, who is th Vietnam, has end to U.S. bombing orth Vietnam News ted today. ing "should never me in the first place neir be done again," said in an interview Hanoi, the news

Leftists

S. Convoy

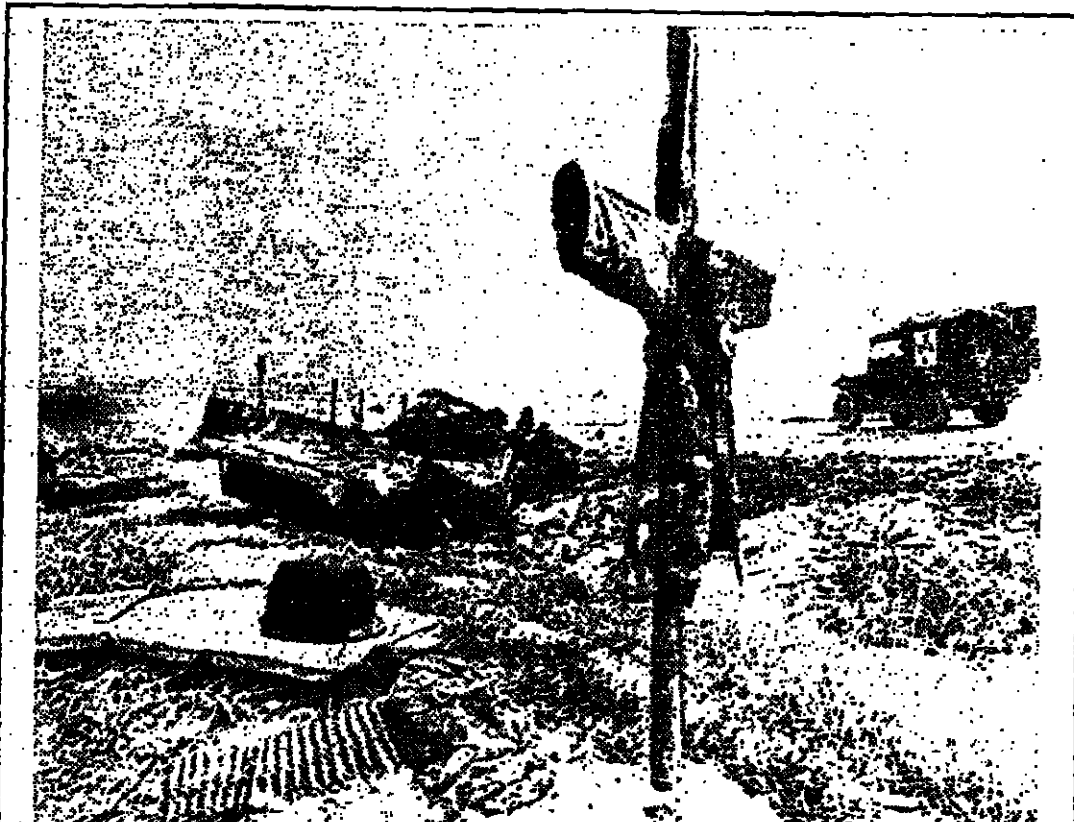
4A. Japan, Aug. 6 S. Army convoy cars returned to an near Tokyo tonight prevented by dem- from reaching the

Says Hanoi Is Finishing
Fuel Pipeline From China

By Benjamin Welles

GTION, Aug. 6 (GYT). Defense Department of Friday that North ad virtually completed second fuel pipeline a to Kep, a town 30 east of Hanoi. is completed later this new line, which paral- completed in July, is o increase North Viet- supplies from China ms daily. That figure proximate the current needs of the North. he new pipelines would e help in sustaining the ensive, the Defense of- id that they doubted oi would be able to other offensive of simi- They pointed to North estimated losses—65,000 soldiers killed—since the began March 30. r, the officials assert, mining of North Viet- nia has been 100 per- tive in cutting off all ne supplies except those n by sampans or junk.

and Line Better
st new pipeline which t Ping-Siang on the North Vietnamese border; through Kep to Hanoi, d to be carrying 400 tons a day. The second line, be tied into the first at l probably add 600 daily officials said. nes are said to be four a diameter as far south From there, the single Hanoi is 10 inches wide,



UNKNOWN SOLDIER—Military ambulance going north on Highway 13, north of An Loc, passes grave of South Vietnamese soldier marked by his shirt hung over a cross.

Some Islands Off Britain
Begin to Feel Dock Strike

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Striking dockers act essential supplies to some outlying islands of Britain and threatened others today in a dispute over social security benefits for their families.

At a mass meeting in Liverpool on the 10th day of their strike, the dock workers voted to hold a rally tomorrow to protest what they call harsh treatment by officials of the Department of Social Security.

Hardest hit by the dispute so far are the Orkney and Shetland Islands off the north coast of Scotland. The dockers voted today to stop handling food and fuel shipments to the islands because social security officials ruled that the amount they earned would be deducted from the ben-

efits due their wives and children. The men had said they would donate any wages they earned to charity.

Livestock Affected
The most immediate shortage on the islands is livestock feed, with only three days' supply remaining. Shipments to other islands continued, but one speaker at the Liverpool rally said supplies to the Isle of Man, off Britain's west coast, might be cut.

The dockers are also demanding that they be eligible for social security benefits for the first week they return to work.

Government and union leaders were pessimistic about the immediate prospects for settling the strike by 41,000 dockers. At least 185 ships are now idle in harbor or at anchor waiting to be unloaded.

"We are not making the progress we hoped would have been made," Jack Jones of the dockers' union said in a radio interview yesterday. "It's too early to be optimistic."

He and Lord Aldington, chairman of the Port of London Authority, have been working together to encourage the dockers to accept a settlement, including guarantees that the growth of containerization will not take their jobs away.

Rejected Offer
The dockers voted to strike after rejecting the settlement Mr. Jones and Lord Aldington had worked out. Lord Aldington said the best course at the moment was to be cautious, to hope for the best and appeal to those people not responding to think again.

Tomato growers in the island of Guernsey, facing ruin if they cannot sell their ripening crop, fought the strike with an airlift. Fog curtailed the first flights yesterday but three planes were ferrying crates of tomatoes to Bournemouth today and growers hoped to move 200 tons before nightfall.

Thousands of tons have already been dumped into gravel quarries on the island because they could not be shipped.

Officials of the island's Tomato Marketing Board said they know the dockers are angry about their bypassing the strike but insist they must ship their crops or face financial ruin. So far, essential shipments to the island have not been affected.

Sergeant Enters
Not Guilty Plea
In U.S. Spy Trial

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. Aug. 6 (AP).—Sgt. Walter Perkins pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of attempted espionage. He claimed that he was temporarily insane because of acute alcoholism.

The civilian attorney for the 20-year Air Force veteran also contended that his client's motive for stealing secret defense documents "was political. It didn't involve monetary concerns."

Sgt. Perkins, accused of trying to smuggle secret documents to Soviet spies in Mexico City, was unable to "adhere to the right" because of his alcoholism, Henry Rothblatt, defense attorney, told military Judge Col. Joe Peck.

Mr. Rothblatt told newsmen during a recess that Sgt. Perkins, the ranking noncommissioned intelligence officer at the Air Defense Weapons Center here, was troubled by U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and the plight of American pilots in North Vietnamese prison camps.

Mr. Rothblatt said that he would call medical experts tomorrow to testify that these political convictions and Sgt. Perkins' acute alcoholism had rendered his client temporarily insane.

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Austrians Climb
North Face of
Rio's Sugar Loaf

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Four Austrian mountaineers reached the summit of Rio's famed Sugar Loaf peak today to become the first men to scale it by the sheer north face.

Hans Stutzig was the first to step on top, followed by team leader Hannes Gasser. Werner Halm and Felix Kuen arrived a few minutes later.

They were greeted at the rainswept top by Austrian Embassy officials and a mob of newsmen who had taken the aerial cable car up to the famous landmark.

Mr. Gasser said the climb, begun a week ago, was "harder than our last expedition to Mt. Everest."

The four men spent seven days dangling from ropes on the vertical face of the 1,280-foot rock, hampered by hard rainstorms the last three days and nights.

Tenn. Democrats
Choose Black to
Run for Congress

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP).—Tennessee Democrats have nominated their first black candidate for Congress, State Sen. J.O. Patterson, who defeated three white opponents in the state primary.

Mr. Patterson will face Republican Congressman Dan Kuykendall, who now represents the reelected 8th District, in the fall general election.

The all-Memphis 8th was made heavily black and more Democratic when Tennessee's redistricting of its nine districts in redistricting.

Sen. Howard Baker, a Republican seeking his second term, will be opposed this fall by conservative Democrat Ray Blanton, in a contest that will have overtones of the Democratic presidential campaign.

Sen. Baker and other Tennessee Republican leaders have capitalized on some Democratic discontent over the nomination of Sen. George McGovern as the Democratic candidate. The Republicans have invited conservative Democrats to join the GOP fold. Mr. Blanton earlier said he would divorce his campaign from Sen. McGovern's.

Operation Was Quick and Discreet
Soviet Pullout From Egypt Complete

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Three weeks after it began, the exodus of an estimated 20,000 Soviet military advisers, pilots and missile crews from Egypt has been virtually completed.

Egyptian officials have maintained strict silence about the withdrawal and the numbers involved but government-controlled Cairo newspapers yesterday had front-page stories from Moscow quoting Pravda as saying the withdrawal was nearing completion.

The best information available in diplomatic circles is that the withdrawal has been every bit as extensive as first announced when President Anwar Sadat made his decision. In other words, only a few hundred technical advisers in the strictest sense of the word remain. All Soviet air units are being withdrawn, diplomatic sources said.

The diplomats report that in keeping with Mr. Sadat's announcement, no separate Soviet installations remain on Egyptian soil and that the naval facilities in Alexandria, Mersa Matruh and Sidi Barrani, which remain at the disposal of the Soviet fleet, have been put under Egyptian control.

Early Suspicion

It has been noted here that even the Israeli high command, as quoted in the Western press, concedes the sweeping character of the Soviet withdrawal. The Israeli government, first suspected that the hard core of the Soviet military presence here would remain.

Estimates of diplomatic sources report the numbers of men and weapons involved in the Soviet withdrawal are these: Of the approximately 20,000 Soviet military men, some 12,000 belonged to the Soviet air and missile units, 6,000 were military advisers in Egyptian units and the remainder included a variety of jobs including the 500 technical advisers who are staying behind under contract.

Most, or all, planes and missiles that had been under exclusive Soviet control are believed to have been evacuated, leaving the Egyptians with a large arsenal of similar weapons they already controlled while the Russians were still here. None of these figures could be confirmed from Egyptian sources.

Diplomats cite the fact that Soviet planes no longer fly surveillance missions against the U.S. Sixth Fleet from Egyptian territory as an example of how profoundly the Egyptian move has transformed the military picture in the Mediterranean.

The Russians are still using Syrian airfields, according to

diplomatic reports. The Syrian government of President Hafez Assad has given no indication that it intends to follow the Egyptian move, Arab diplomats here say.

Soviet compliance with the Egyptian withdrawal request has been as discreet as it was quick. There have been no negotiations between Moscow and Cairo about the extent of the withdrawal, according to informed diplomats. When Mr. Sadat first announced his decision, diplomats from Communist countries said that the Soviet Union was willing to use its economic and financial

leverage in Egypt to negotiate the continued presence of some of its air units. This has not materialized, according to the best information available.

The Russians, however, refused to accede to an Egyptian demand that the withdrawal be announced in a joint statement by the two governments. According to Mohammed Hekal, the editor of the semi-official daily Al-Ahram, Premier Anwar Sadat made the proposal during a one-day visit to Moscow. But he was told by Premier Alexei Kosygin that Egypt had to make the announcement alone.

British Official to See Amin
On Ouster of Uganda Asians

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 6 (UPI).—President Idi Amin and British High Commissioner Richard Slater will meet within the next few days to discuss Uganda's demand for repatriation of all British Asians here, Radio Uganda said today.

Gen. Amin announced in a nationwide broadcast here yesterday that all Asians holding British passports must be out of the country within three months. He said that they had been sabotaging Uganda's economy and encouraging corruption.

British High Commissioner Slater said today that there had been no official contact with Ugandan authorities since Gen. Amin's announcement and, for that reason, they were not prepared to comment. There has been no reaction so far from the Asian community.

Together between 40,000 and 50,000 British Asians will be affected by the decision. The majority are small retailers with business in Uganda's main towns. But they include men with substantial interests in import-export trade.

Hundreds Rejected

Gen. Amin said that it would be up to Britain to make arrangements for removal of these Asians. Although all hold British passports, only limited num-

bers are permitted to enter Britain on a voucher scheme. British immigration officials have turned away hundreds more who have tried to enter.

In London, the formation of a British Asian action group was announced today. A spokesman said that it was "a pressure group consisting of East African Asians holding British passports devalued under the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1962, who are seeking a just solution to the Asian problem in the whole of East Africa."

The group wanted to bring pressure on the British government because the Asians in East Africa were its responsibility, said the spokesman.

Joint Talks Sought
It wants joint talks between the East African governments, India, Pakistan and Britain.

There are 62,000 British passport holders in Kenya, 50,000 in Tanzania and 40,000 in Uganda, the spokesman said.

David Lane, under secretary at the Home Office, said that the rate of Asian immigration to Britain would continue to be tightly controlled.

"We are already a crowded island and immigration must and will be strictly controlled," Mr. Lane said in a nationwide radio interview.

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HIGHLAND QUEEN
SCOTCH WHISKY

France Decides
To Keep Sending
Mirages to Libya

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—France will continue to deliver Mirage jet fighters to Libya until Libya's plans for union with Egypt take more concrete shape, official French sources revealed.

They said the deliveries would go on at the current rate, an average of 16 planes a year. Some 40 have been shipped to Libya since the 110-plane deal was concluded in November, 1969.

The sources said the French government did not feel any immediate decision was necessary on the future of the contract, which France had said it would suspend if the planes were found to be going to a "battleground" country in the Middle East conflict.

Sources noted that President Georges Pompidou and his government had time to mull over the implications of the union for the Mirage contract, since the union deadline is Sept. 1, 1972.

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A Touch of Camelot

By selecting Sargent Shriver to replace Thomas Eagleton as Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Sen. McGovern has added a touch of Camelot to his ticket. True, Mr. Shriver is not in direct line of descent within the Kennedy dynasty, nor has he developed the Kennedy appeal at the polls which gave to three brothers three seats in the United States Senate, one presidency and two potential presidencies. But he is a brother-in-law of those three; he has worked for them in politics; he has held high administrative posts in government and was ambassador to France. He has many friends in places of political power, and relatively few enemies. Under the circumstances, it was not a choice for which Mr. McGovern can be seriously faulted on practical grounds.

Now the Democrats confront the technical problems of ironing out disputes over credentials in their national committee and organizing that body to ratify Mr. McGovern's decision. These tasks do not seem to offer many serious obstacles, but the Democrats have been so unpredictable this year that a certain tension will remain until the process is completed. And this will bring the Democratic ticket formation almost down to the time when the Republicans assemble in Miami to renominate Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew.

It has been pointed out that in this way the Democrats have lost several weeks' time

advantage over the Republicans. They have spent that interval in sorting out their own disputes and explaining them to the nation, rather than hammering away at their opponents. Mr. McGovern seemed conscious of this when he accompanied his endorsement of Sargent Shriver with a fair amount of what one television newscaster called "campaign oratory." At any rate, the South Dakota senator was able to make the public point that he does, after all, represent a good deal more than a man harassed by the difficulties of picking out his teammate.

Mr. McGovern has emerged as quite clearly different from the incumbent president in many ways. His philosophy of government and his approach to foreign affairs are sufficiently distinct to make it urgently necessary for the American people to explore them, not with the hair-splitting techniques that are common in American politics at the national level, but with the realization that, to the extent that Mr. Nixon and Mr. McGovern can make their wills felt in Congress, rather significant divergences of course could result from the forthcoming election. It is important that these be debated—not necessarily before a single battery of television cameras, but over the whole period of the campaign. The Democratic tangle over the vice-presidency has been, if not wholly irrelevant, at least subordinate to the debate. It is to be hoped that the real discussion will now begin.

Trouble With Gold

The commercial value of gold reached \$70 an ounce last week, very nearly twice the official price of \$38 an ounce. Gold has two prices, and is traded on two separate markets, because it has two entirely different uses. It is money, but it is also a commercial commodity that can be used to fill teeth, make jewelry, or construct electronic circuits. The two different uses are now very seriously interfering with each other.

The main purpose of the world's monetary system is to finance international trade, and part of the trouble is that gold supplies have not been expanding as fast as trade. Newly mined gold comes principally from the Soviet Union and South Africa, which are not the two countries that one would choose to put in charge of the world's medium of exchange. The Russians have, in fact, sold little gold recently, leaving the South Africans enjoying a position closely approaching a monopoly. The South African mines have reduced production this year, contributing to the shortage and the rising prices. Since the South African balance of payments recently improved, the government is using its opportunity to increase its own gold holdings rather than selling abroad. Meanwhile the commercial and industrial demand for gold is rising rapidly for the same reasons that world demand for most metals is rising.

Now massive currency speculation has

driven the price up to a point at which the commercial buyers are being seriously hurt. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shultz, says that he is considering selling government gold to industrial users. That is certainly the most direct way to reduce the inordinate disparity between the two prices.

The double pricing of gold was intended to protect currencies from the fluctuations of gold speculation. But the present spread between the prices is making nations reluctant to exchange gold even for the classic purpose of settling accounts among governments. The United States, of course, has refused to sell any gold at all for the past year. Italy, fearing an attack on the lira, has made it clear that it prefers not to sell gold. Several small states joining the International Monetary Fund have had great difficulty buying enough gold anywhere, at the low official price, to make their deposit quotas.

For years the justification of the gold system was that, for all its faults, it worked. But currently it works a great deal less reliably than it once did. Gold is, no doubt, a habit of mind too deeply engrained in mankind to be abolished with a stroke of the reformer's pen. But any progress toward a rational worldwide money supply requires a steady movement away from reliance on the fictitious pricing of bars of metal.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Bremer Verdict

The diary of Arthur H. Bremer, read to a jury in a Maryland court, is the story of a man who wanted desperately to shoot President Nixon but, failing that, was willing to settle for Governor Wallace, Senator McGovern or even a couple of Secret Service men. The jury nevertheless found him sane, and therefore legally accountable for his abominable assault on the Alabama governor.

People will have their doubts as to the soundness of that verdict, but in Bremer's narrative they have one more proof that national figures—especially Presidents—can no longer afford to plunge in and out of crowds as though they were all Sunday school picnics. He didn't shoot at Mr. Nixon.

Bremer complained, only because he couldn't "get close to him." And he wrote vividly, if dejectedly, of his failure to realize his hopes of pulling off a major assassination.

It is awesome to think of how many Bremers may be sitting in lonely rooms right now, reading and rereading the story of the Wallace shooting at Laurel, Md., and dreaming their own sick dreams of achieving similar notoriety. Until a way is found to reduce the incidence of such aberrant behavior, whether or not juries find it technically sane, the nation has no choice but to go much further than it has in the direction of gun control and to keep its leaders well out of range.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Finland and East Germany

Foreign Minister (Walter) Scheel repeatedly stated for the federal government that Bonn would regard every premature recognition of the GDR (East Germany) as "disruptive" for the continuing inner-German dialogue and would take suitable measures from case to case.

In prepared speeches, Federal Chancellor (Willy) Brandt continually said the same as Scheel. But in an improvised speech, in discussions and interviews, he made more careful pronouncements.

Such differences in presenting the Bonn

standpoint may have tempted other governments to doubt and test the solidity of the Bonn situation. The federal government will now wish to discuss with its allies what measures to take to ward off damage to its inner-German negotiation stance.

In any case, Vienna or Geneva would be much more favorable localities for an ambassadors' conference to prepare the (European) security conference following the nomination of an East Berlin ambassador to Helsinki.

—From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1897

NICE—An incident has just occurred on the Italian frontier. For some time past, the inhabitants of the Italian village of Penna, on the frontier, have made raids on to French territory at harvest time and, after putting the hay-makers to flight, have carried away quantities of hay. This year energetic measures have been taken. Gendarmes obtained aid from the Alpine Chasseurs and pursued the Italians across the mountains. However, many succeeded in escaping.

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1922

WASHINGTON—We have come close to that final phase in the German financial situation which has for so long been forecast. For three years, ever since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the Germans have been engaged in a campaign to escape the consequences of defeat and place upon other people the burdens of the devastation wrought by their armies in foreign fields and cities. Reparations are not punitive damages; the Treaty of Versailles exacts payment for two things only, damages to property and to persons.



'All Right, Fellows—Let's Try It Again.'

A New Frame for an Old War

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE—If Russia withdraws its forces from Egypt to the full extent that appears likely, leaving behind but token contingents, some reduction in the rate of U.S. arming of Israel might well be looked for. Confirmation of such speculation could only come in the future—after this year's Presidential elections.

Any final decision on slowing down weapons replacements must be linked to Moscow's refusal to send Egypt the offensive arms it sought, including MIG-3 aircraft and six-to-eight missiles; also to the fate of the French Mirage should Libya really merge with Egypt as promised.

Obviously both Moscow and Washington hope to lower the risk threshold of their own Middle East commitments. What Nixon and Brezhnev said to each other on this is still unknown but the Soviet Union would not have refused Cairo further offensive weapons had such a general policy not been at least implied.

Since the Six-Day War there has been an enormous change in weapons systems available to both sides and neither Egypt nor Israel can be self-sufficient in modern missile and electronics devices. Moreover, as the time passes existing arms become swiftly outdated.

Israeli Advantage

Israel has its own qualified manpower to man such equipment but the Egyptians have had to depend for this also on the Russians. It is now doubtful, after Russia has plainly indicated unwillingness to be dragged physically into a Middle Eastern war, whether it will leave any such experts behind.

As the superpower presence in the Middle East begins to alter, Israel has an evident strategic advantage. In any campaign started now, the Egyptians would have to use ground troops to re-enter Sinai. The Israeli strategy therefore focuses on smashing any attempt to cross the canal. Moreover, for the first time since Israel's creation, Damascus and Cairo are in perhaps greater danger than Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, because of today's de facto military borders. This establishes a novel kind of strategic equilibrium.

The Israelis are today confident that Egypt cannot break their Bar Lev Line positions along the canal without nuclear weapons or massive use of Soviet combat troops or both. But the India-Pakistan war last winter convinced Israel that Russia was less eager to accept any risk of active Middle East engagement. Moscow realized the United States disliked the outcome of the Indian confrontation and was unwilling to suffer humiliation twice, as shown by blockading Haiphong.

With Soviet withdrawals, the Israelis are more than ever convinced that, despite bold statements, Egyptian army commanders are not prepared to pay the price for another round of war, especially with less help from Moscow and with an unfavorable starting position.

Another Course

Israel wants a firm settlement guaranteeing that shooting will not resume before it withdraws from the Sinai positions. Egypt, on the other hand, feels it cannot negotiate wild portions of its territory under occupation. Yet probably both Cairo and

Jerusalem realize that, with conventional weapons, it is impossible for one to conquer the other in the sense of winning a definitive war.

The Arabs no longer dream of pushing the Israelis into the Mediterranean, which no matter what develops—the United States would never permit. And the Israelis know that while they might capture Damascus or Cairo, they couldn't gain by this because they couldn't hold those cities.

Another course must therefore be followed. There are many who suspect this fact was acknowledged by Brezhnev, as well as Nixon. The Russians are at least toying with the idea of improving relations with Israel as well as strengthening their position in the northern Arab states of Syria and Iraq.

For months they have been quietly asking the Israelis to agree to accept a high-level Soviet diplomat stationed in the Embassy to Israel to handle Moscow's affairs. So far Jerusalem has refused on the ground that it knows the limit has been reached on what a nuclear superpower can do about threatening a small country and its mistrusted Soviet presence in Egypt.

But things are changing. The diplomatic frame enclosing the explosive Middle East has begun to bend. There is speculation about future developments among Washington, Cairo, and Jerusalem. The Arabs are taking a fresh look at America and two states have renewed U.S. diplomatic relations. Israel wonders whether it will have to take a fresh look also—after the election.

'A Nation of Strangers'

By James Reston

FERRY RUN, Va.—In this lovely hill country of Virginia most of the old eighteenth and nineteenth-century houses have changed hands since the last war, some of them several times, and there has been a steady migration, which illustrates a much larger national problem.

Many of the young blacks from the Little Africa community on Rattlesnake Mountain have drifted away to Washington or Baltimore. Affluent businessmen and middle-class civil servants and professional people, weary of the urban turmoil, have retired into the old mansions and tenant houses, seeking the beauty and privacy the blacks have left behind.

Then there are the part-timers, or weekenders, like Eric Sevareid, Frank McGee, Tom Wicker and James Kilpatrick, who have found modest hideaways in these cover and valleys, thinking they will escape the tyranny of the dead-line, and never quite managing to get the grass out back by Sunday night, when they have to go back to their typewriters.

My colleague and neighbor in another place, Vance Packard, has made a detailed study of the causes and consequences of this nomadic American life in a remarkable and important book soon to be published, "A Nation of Strangers."

"The exploration," he says, "has led me to believe that at least forty million Americans now lead a life of almost chronic movement, separated from traditional male-female relationships, from

traditional religious beliefs and from steady work because of rapid technological and social change. Packard sees some hopeful signs of revolt against this gypsy existence but is generally pessimistic about the deeper trends toward a widespread feeling of loneliness and frustration.

"While the footlooseness of Americans as pioneers was a source of vitality and charm," he says, "several of the new forms that the accelerating rootlessness of Americans is taking should be a cause for alarm. Great numbers of inhabitants feel unconnected to either people or places and throughout much of the nation there is a breakdown of community living. In fact, there is a shattering of small-group life. A number of forces are promoting social fragmentation. We are confronted with a society that is coming apart at the seams."

Not New

Well, it is not a new lament, but it would be a bold man who could say Packard's well-documented indictment without a sense of anxiety, and one of the odd things about it is that we are having a presidential election to determine the leadership of the nation for the next four years and there has been very little talk about the fundamental issues.

Both President Nixon and Sen. McGovern have recognized the problem; both favor a wider distribution of industry and jobs, a more equal standard of welfare payments and tax reform which would produce a fairer redistribution of wealth.

But they differ widely about the means of achieving these common goals. The President is saying, in effect, that it is possible to have \$80-billion defense budgets and enough billions left over to win the domestic battle for social order and to maintain a vigorous expansion of private rewards. Sen. McGovern is questioning this fundamental assumption and insisting that the government is faced with truly radical problems and must choose radical reforms to meet them.

But far more time and space have been devoted to Tom Eagleton's health than to the health of the nation. Far more to the question of the vice-presidency

A Question of Yardsticks The Megaton Gap

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON—For many years now, American missile and bomber forces have been described as lagging far behind their Soviet counterparts in the total amount of brute nuclear explosive power—or megatons—they carry.

And, though there are many more important measures of the nuclear power balance, the so-called "megaton gap" continues to provide a simple way to dramatize and sometimes exploit a view of Soviet military supremacy.

Government defense agencies, however, have another way to measure the megaton balance. But this yardstick of power—known as "equivalent megatons"—never shows up in public statements, even though specialists say it is a much more realistic way to measure the actual military effectiveness of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, U.S. estimates of the power balance measured in equivalent megatons rather than gross megatons reportedly show that U.S. forces actually carry a bigger and more effective nuclear punch. One megaton is the equivalent of one million tons of TNT.

Nuclear Arithmetic

But under the complex rules of nuclear arithmetic, a nine-megaton nuclear weapon is not nine times as effective as a one-megaton blast. It is actually about three times as effective. Thus, three well-aimed one-megaton warheads would do about as much damage as a single larger weapon.

The comparisons of "gross megatons" that are usually made public show 9-10-3 gap in favor of the Soviets. The "equivalent megatonnage" estimates show forces that are about even.

Primarily because the Soviet missile force contains some 300 of the huge SS-9 missiles, each able to carry about 25 gross megatons in a single warhead, the Soviets are currently estimated to have a total of between 8,000 and 9,000 gross megatons in their missile-bomber force. That is about 40 percent more, according to reliable sources, than the United States has.

But in terms of equivalent

megatons, where the "vast gross energy of huge warhead discounted, the U.S. force is assured as about 4,100 militarily effective megatons as opposed between 3,800 and 4,000 for Soviets.

The U.S. lead here—and some stress that estimates of Soviet levels are very rough—is based upon the smaller but more numerous and more accurate arsenal of multiple-warhead missiles and upon the superior U.S. strategic bomber force.

These estimates also project that by 1977, when the U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit offensive arms either runs or is made permanent, the United States will still be about as well matched to the Soviets as it is now, with a level of about 4,400 to 4,500 equivalent megatons.

MIRV Development

The Soviets are expected to install MIRV-type multiple warheads of their own during the period, but the United States also adding large numbers of short-range attack missiles (SRAM) to its bomber force continuing to convert older Titan II and Polaris missiles to the MIRV warhead variety.

Gross megatons can complicate in part, for lack of accurate trying to knock out an air missile protected in an air ground silo. But an attacker would need thousands of such warheads to attack the 1,000 Minuteman ICBM silos and most weapons experts agree that accuracy is still the more important megatons.

For example, a one-megaton warhead that lands one-third mile from a missile silo has a 66 percent chance of knocking it out. That is about the chance of a 25-megaton warhead landing a mile away.

There are indeed legitimate fence worries, such as the proliferation of multiple-warhead systems by both sides, that front these in government responsible for national security. A one-sided public view of "megaton gap" does not help debate.

Letters

Tests for Candidates

Is James Reston seriously proposing (NYT, July 31) that it would be possible to have regular "objective" tests of the mental and emotional fitness of elected officials?

Mr. Reston's analogy with tests given to scientists and military men simply does not hold water. Whether or not the tests given them are fair and accurate is immaterial. They are persons with clearly defined responsibilities holding their jobs at the pleasure of the establishment employing them. This is not true of the

president or others "at the pinnacle of executive power."

Who is to say when these persons become unfit for office? Does Mr. Reston imagine that "objective" standards could be drawn up to decide on this that any two psychiatrists would agree on whether an individual met such standards, if it existed?

Canada's longest-serving prime minister was a lifelong bachelor who "contacted" his dead mother at spiritualist seances and who only introduced important pieces of legislation in parliament with the hands of the clock were a straight line—for example, a quarter to three. No doubt "objective" tests would have qualified him for office.

The present system of electing American officials, and the conditions under which they in office may be flawed, but I Reston has not put forward a viable alternative.

KENNEDY WELLS,
Nacka, Sweden.

Geneva Accord

To set the record straight Joseph Kratoch in his last report from Hanoi (NYT, July 29-30) states that at the Geneva Conference of 1954 the North Vietnamese agreed with the French to a cease-fire first, followed by a political settlement. The 1954 Geneva agreement was an armistice convention in which arms were laid down and political agreements signed. Pham Van Dong, the chief Hanoi negotiator who is now Hanoi's premier, had steadfastly refused a cease-fire without a political settlement, which is exactly the same position Hanoi has taken during the Paris peace talks.

The main political provisions of the Geneva agreement, for those who have forgotten, were the provisional division of Vietnam along the 17th Parallel; elections in both North and South Vietnam for a unified government before July 21, 1956; exchange of prisoners within 30 days; the setting up of a control commission; several commitments on Laos and Cambodia; a clause that prohibited the "introduction into Vietnam of foreign troops and military personnel... (or) arms and munitions," and fixed dates for the withdrawal of all French troops.

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André Malraux Speaks Of De Gaulle, Gaullism

(Continued from Page 1)

which he despised—but it was men, the men of the forest and fields, and not the men of the factories. He never knew what a worker was, never knew so it is mistakenly said that he never knew the people, which seems to mean that he was always attached to the aristocracy—which is stupid. He was not at all an aristocrat—he had this wretched Colombo, with two servants! And not at all a snob, no, not in the least! Nothing, nothing like that. But a farmland was of his own heart, a woodcutter was of his own heart, whereas a worker at Renault was something he had to talk about with the minister of labor.

HESS: But this government that he built, with its scandals and its "betrayals," it is made up of his people, is it not? MALRAUX: Yes, but it wasn't the same when he was there. France was for him, a capital problem. What was his government? It was people who defended France. Also there were his whimsical choices, technicians, and even technocrats. All right, but it wasn't important. I think that if you want to understand the basics, you will have to say something quite strange. Gen. de Gaulle thought the first time, in 1944, and the second time, in 1958, that everything would happen very quickly—which was not at all the case. He did not at all believe that he would have to rule the fate of France for 10 years, which was the case from '58 to '68. He thought that, as in London, he would have to restore the image of France in a rather brief time.

And that explains many things, in particular his departure. He told me three times in 10 years, that means every three years—"Don't you think I ought to leave?" He was not a man who desired to maintain his power—that is, I think, his desire to be the man who restored to France what he called his grandeur, his prestige, his glory, really very important, in his eyes. The rest, the rest was not.

HESS: You have said that Malraux without De Gaulle is "idiotic." What do you mean? MALRAUX: (Sardonically) You see it very well.

HESS: You know that another monetary crisis has broken out. As a journalist, I miss Gen. de Gaulle because in the old days, everybody would ask—even those who hated him—"What is that guy going to say?" Whereas now, we just expect another patch job.

MALRAUX: That is what I meant when I spoke of Pétainism. But if we say France no longer has Gen. de Gaulle, after all, Russia no longer has Stalin. You knew a world in which the chiefs of state were a tremendous reality. (A long pause, then a whisper.) What is left?

HESS: Still, these little men are capable of blowing up the world. . . .

MALRAUX: Yes, yes—and then again, no. For it isn't so simple as blowing up. After all, what's happening?

HESS: People are getting killed. MALRAUX: Are they? All right. It's not the first time. So? There is no Russian gamble, whereas there could have been. There is no Chinese gamble. Come now, they are illers. They talk, they talk, they talk, but they do nothing. There is no American gamble. . . . Don't talk about Taiwan. It doesn't exist anymore; don't talk about France, she doesn't exist any more.

HESS: But there are Vietnamese who are fighting. MALRAUX: Yes, but it's not important HISTORICALLY. . . . It's as though one talked to us about the Algerians, once. Hurrah for the Algerians! But it's not important. The destiny of France was not Algeria. The destiny of the United States is not Vietnam. "Vietnam is a cancer for the United States, hence it is not negligible. But it's only a cancer. Whereas Russia—ah, now, Russia . . . but Russia won't fight."

HESS: Indeed, there's an impression growing that Russia

may be abandoning Vietnam. What do you think? MALRAUX: Take care. They are great liars. He, I observe that for the time being, the only ones who are defending Vietnam—not in words, in reality—are the Russians. . . . It's the same as with Bangladesh—has anybody seen a Chinese tank in Pakistan? A big bluff. Where are the Chinese tanks in Vietnam? A bluff. The Russian anti-aircraft guns are a bluff. The "UG's" are no bluff.

HESS: But now, with the mining of the North Vietnamese harbors, where will this confrontation lead?

MALRAUX: To Japan, as arbiter of the whole Pacific game. In four years, Japan will be the second greatest economic power in the world, behind the United States but ahead of the Soviet Union; and at that moment America, which is now embracing these Chinese, will be forced to adopt a Japanese policy—that means, giving them atomic bombs. If the Americans do not then the Russians will. We have four years. Then, we're in a serious situation, the Americans and the Russians warring this ravishing maelstrom which one will go to bed with?

When America decided to play the Chinese card, it was very lucid, I think. But to play that card against Moscow meant just the same that the time would come when either America says to Japan, "You are no longer a satellite and we are giving you the nuclear means," or the Russians arrive with broad smiles, saying, "Now, it's our turn." I don't see how it can end otherwise.

HESS: Doubtless it's the occupational disease of a reporter for a daily newspaper, but I find myself much more concerned with the immediate crisis of Vietnam.

MALRAUX: You are right, but what does it matter? Assuming the worst, what are the historic consequences? The United States has already taken its safety measures in Thailand, so that even if Vietnam is lost, it is no longer a capital affair. Secondly, and this is very important, when the United States engaged in the tragic game of Vietnam, it thought that the stakes were the fate of the world against Asia—that is, Chinese Communism, which the United States, incidentally, had invented. For me, I think Chinese Communism has always been excessively serious inside China, and always been not at all serious outside China.

So the United States in Vietnam was waging the war between Communism and the Free World? Come, come, nobody in the world believes that any more. . . . The United States did not have a sick craving to dominate Southern Asia. It adopted a demented policy in the Bangladesh, fair, but gave it up quite calmly. So what's left? That the Chinese will conquer yellow Asia? You know as well as I do that it no longer believes that.

I have told the Americans, "If you put it into your heads that the Chinese are obsessed by the conquest of Asia, it's a total error." I pointed out that in China there is a monthly that corresponds to your Life magazine. You look at 10 issues, and you notice that there is absolutely nothing in it on the revolutionary

UN Documents Drop Taiwan as Separate Entry

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 6 (AP).—United Nations legal counsel has ruled that Taiwan cannot be mentioned separately "in any form whatsoever" in any UN document.

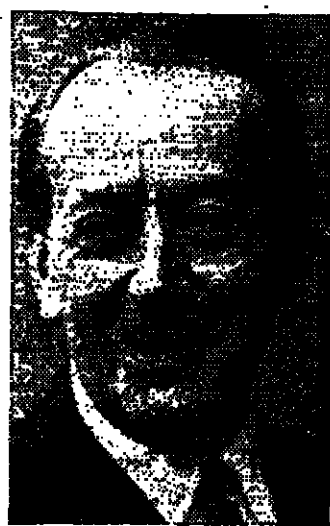
Under Secretary-General Constant A. Stavropoulos made the ruling after the Chinese ambassador, Huang Hua, told him that the expulsion of Taiwan last year meant there should be no more reference here to "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," or anything similar.

Mr. Stavropoulos suggested to Mr. Huang that UN statistical publications be allowed to list Taiwan as a separate entity. He said that continuing to list Taiwan would not express an opinion on the island's legal status, but that it would claim the territory, refused to agree.

Mr. Stavropoulos's ruling, and his correspondence with Mr. Huang, which came to light this week, took place between March and June.

Soviet A-Blast Noted

UPPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The seismological institute here early today recorded a probable Soviet nuclear explosion beneath earth, north of the Black Sea. Similar explosions were recorded from the same area two and four weeks ago, probably carried out for water regulation purposes.



André Malraux

domain—it's all about the standard of living.

HESS: You speak of Vietnam as something of no importance—

MALRAUX: Hold on, I wouldn't throw it in the trash basket. I wouldn't say it doesn't count. I'd say it's not on the scale of destiny.

HESS: —but you were ready to die for Bangladesh. MALRAUX: You're right to say to me, "Why the devil do you attach such importance to Bangladesh?" Well, you're right, but I wouldn't have told you, "The fate of the world will be decided in Bangladesh." It was important, but that has nothing to do with your emotional factors—just as your emotional factors on Vietnam are not so rational. They are what they are. Me, I think your emotions on Vietnam are different, they are what mine were on Algeria. For us, that was frightful. For it that had gone on the way it was. . . .

HESS: Can you foresee what may happen in Vietnam in coming weeks? MALRAUX: No. But I will make one prediction—that it will not be settled in Peking. It's simply not true that the Chinese can settle the Vietnam question militarily. Not true. . . . They will make speeches as usual explaining that they are the defenders of Asian freedom, and all of that will be completely chimerical.

HESS: They did jump into Korea when they felt threatened, didn't they? MALRAUX: The whole question, the whole question is that Korea was very serious because the Chinese felt themselves threatened, just as the Americans became very serious when it was a question of missiles in Cuba. That's how it was with Korea, but not with Vietnam. . . .

For me, it all may be summed up easily: First of all, Russia today wants to encircle China—Siberia, Bangladesh, Vietnam. On this, Russia is playing for keeps. It is the Russians who have been rebuilding the Indian Army for three years. They are driving hard now, and China, in my opinion, will not fight, because what China wants now is not at all a new conflict with Russia—it's the development of China. They dazzle us with a sort of Chinese revolution that is supposed to be conquering Asia. They're doing nothing. It's the Russians who are fighting.

Obituaries

Banker J. Herbert Case, 99, Ex-Head of Federal Reserve

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Aug. 6 (NYT).—J. Herbert Case, 99, a banking expert and former chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, died here Friday. He would have been 100 years old Aug. 20.

Mr. Case began his financial career in 1887 as a clerk with the old City National Bank in Plainfield. In 1902 he helped establish the Plainfield Trust Co., which developed rapidly under his direction.

He became, 10 years later, vice-president of the old Farmers Loan and Trust Co. of New York, organizing and directing the credit department and building his own reputation as an authority on commercial paper.

With the U.S. entry into World War I, Mr. Case became deputy governor of the newly established Federal Reserve Bank of New York. There he worked with the U.S. Treasury on problems of war financing. He was later decorated by Poland for his services in re-establishing its currency during the 1920s.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Case made a study of the London money market and British Treasury financing, which led to a reform of U.S. Treasury procedures in short-term financing.

Named Chairman in 1930

Named chairman of the New York Federal Reserve in 1930, Mr. Case held office during the difficult days that preceded and followed the Bank Holiday of 1933. He remained with the Federal Reserve until 1936, when the office of the chairman ceased to be a full-time position.

After a brief period as a partner in R. W. Pressprich & Co.,

Spassky Takes the 11th Game To Stand Two Behind Fischer

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 6 (UPI).—World champion Boris Spassky, playing challenger Bobby Fischer's favorite opening and a "brilliant" game, tonight trapped and captured the American's queen and won the 11th game of the world chess championship.

The victory, Spassky's first over Fischer since the first game of the 24-game, \$350,000 match, pulled the Russian to within two points of Fischer. The American now leads 6 1/2 points to 4 1/2.

The crowd went wild in the hall, cheering and yelling, standing in their seats and shouting "Bravo Boris."

Spassky had played his 31st move and gone offstage to get a glass of water. Grandmasters watching the game wondered aloud why Fischer did not resign and continued to play after losing his queen.

Fischer whipped out of his chair and angrily skidded over to another board to complain about the noise in the corridors and from the cafeteria. The huge "silence" sign flashed on and off.

Fischer then sat for about three minutes, staring at the board, hands on his temples, hunched over the pieces. Finally he slapped his hand on his clock to stop it, signed his protocol and left.

Spassky Unaware

Spassky, apparently unaware Fischer had resigned, sauntered back in to see what the noise was about. He saw the crowd leaping to its feet, jumping, stamping and yelling "Bravo Boris."

As if Fischer did not have enough troubles at the chessboard tonight, he raced from the hall to his car, he found it would not start and had to hitch a ride.

President Nixon Gives Fischer An Invitation

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (UPI).—President Nixon, the nation's No. 1 sports fan, is rooting for Bobby Fischer in the world chess championships and has invited the U.S. challenger to visit him in the White House—win or lose.

Life magazine said today that Mr. Nixon relayed his invitation to Fischer through Life photographer Harry Benson, who went from a White House assignment to Reykjavik, where the chess match is under way.

Mr. Nixon, an avid sports fan, likes to call locker rooms to congratulate winning teams, once offered a football play to the Washington Redskins and recently drew up a list of his all-time, all-star baseball teams.

"Fischer listened with growing delight as Benson reported what Nixon had said, that he wanted Fischer to come visit him, even if he loses, that he liked him 'because he is a fighter,'" Life said.

The magazine said Fischer, who has "a high and earnest respect" for the President, was "wowed" by the invitation.

Traps Challenger's Queen

With his second, the Rev. William Lombardy.

Grand masters hailed the game as one of the best so far at the championship.

"If ever Spassky needed a good win to recover his confidence it was today, and what a game he played," Danish grand master Bent Larsen said.

"Bobby could easily have resigned after the 24th [move]. I have a notion Spassky went outside to let Bobby resign," Larsen said.

"It still has to be Bobby for the match, but it is very much alive again."

"Fantastic Game"

Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric said, "A fantastic game by Spassky. He beat Bobby in his own game."

Grand masters who had all but written off the world champion following five Fischer triumphs and three draws saw the victory coming.

"It's ridiculous now," grand master Jens Enevoldsen said as play continued through the 29th move. "Bobby should resign. Fischer has not made any great errors. But Spassky has played a brilliant game."

Spassky, a full three points down to the challenger and playing white, had opened the game with his king pawn—Fischer's favorite opening—and play developed into a carbon-copy of the drawn seventh game through the first nine moves.

Unusual Variation

However, the Russian then took Fischer's knight on his 10th move and developed an unusual variation which kept Fischer's queen running and left the challenger taking more time over his moves than Spassky.

Spassky took the advice of grand masters who said after the seventh game that the Russian would have done better to take the knight on the 10th move of that game. In the seventh game Spassky had moved out his king bishop, and grand masters labeled that early advance a mistake.

"Spassky is playing a fine game, his best for a long time," Yugoslav grand master Dragoljub Jonovc said in midgame.

The world champion had a

The 11th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Moves in the eleventh game of the world chess championship between Soviet title-holder Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer:

SPASSKY (White)	FISCHER (Black)
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. K1-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	P-P
4. K1-P4	K1-KB3
5. K1-QB3	P-QB3
6. P-KK15	P-K3
7. P-B4	P-K13
8. Q-Q2	Q-P4
9. K1-K43	Q-R6
10. B-K3	P-B3

Elapsed time: Spassky 7 minutes, Fischer 10 minutes.

11. B-K2 P-KB4
12. Q-O K1-B3
13. K-R1 B-Q2

Elapsed time: Spassky 30 minutes, Fischer 20 minutes.

14. K1-K11 Q-K15
15. Q-Q3 P-Q4

Elapsed time: Spassky 47 minutes, Fischer 37 minutes.

16. P-P K1-K2
17. P-B4 K1-B4
18. Q-Q3 P-P5

Elapsed time: Spassky 55 minutes, Fischer 45 minutes.

19. B-K4 K1-Q3
20. K1(K11)-Q3
21. P-QB3 Q-K13
22. P-B5 Q-K14
23. Q-QB3 P-B3

Elapsed time: Spassky 80 minutes, Fischer 60 minutes.

24. P-R4 P-R6
25. P-Q3 K1-B4
26. P-B6 B-B1
27. P-KP P-KP
28. R(B1)-K1 B-K2
29. K1-KP Resigns

Elapsed time: Spassky 131 minutes, Fischer 104 minutes.

Relief Efforts in Philippines Hampered by Additional Rain

By Lee Lescaze

MANILA, Aug. 6 (WP).—Heavy rain fell again north of Manila yesterday and President Ferdinand Marcos went on national television to announce a government austerity program and appeal for help from private citizens in reconstructing the flood-damaged areas.

The rains hampered relief operations, and floodwaters swirled through rice fields and villages. Although the water has gone down in some places, thousands of square miles in the worst-hit villages are facing severe food shortages.

The death toll was placed at 437 today.

The rains stopped today and flood waters already have begun to recede.

U.S. Marine helicopters operating from the huge Clark Air Force Base have been flying missions for more than two weeks to deliver food to isolated villages.

U.S. Aid Wanted

Philippine officials, conscious that their annual budget of roughly \$780 million cannot be stretched to cover all reconstruction costs, are hoping for generous aid from Washington and Tokyo.

President Marcos said yesterday that all government salaries will be frozen this year. There will be no promotions in government. Vacancies will not be filled except in key positions. No new office equipment will be purchased and official travel will be restricted, the president said.

He estimated that the government could save 10 percent of its normal expenditure and said roughly \$80 million more would be raised with increased taxes.

"This means sacrifice for everyone from the president down to the barrio (village) tenant farmer," Mr. Marcos said.

He said that the Philippines would "probably have to completely cut out the importation of luxuries."

Riot Reports Noted

In his speech, President Marcos said that Manila newspapers had exaggerated the danger of food riots in the flooded provinces but that a threat exists. The government has authorized the armed forces to commandeer food stocks from private merchants in the flood area. The merchants are to be paid at a later date.

The five weeks of rain have set back Philippine development

Pakistan Train Collision Kills 50

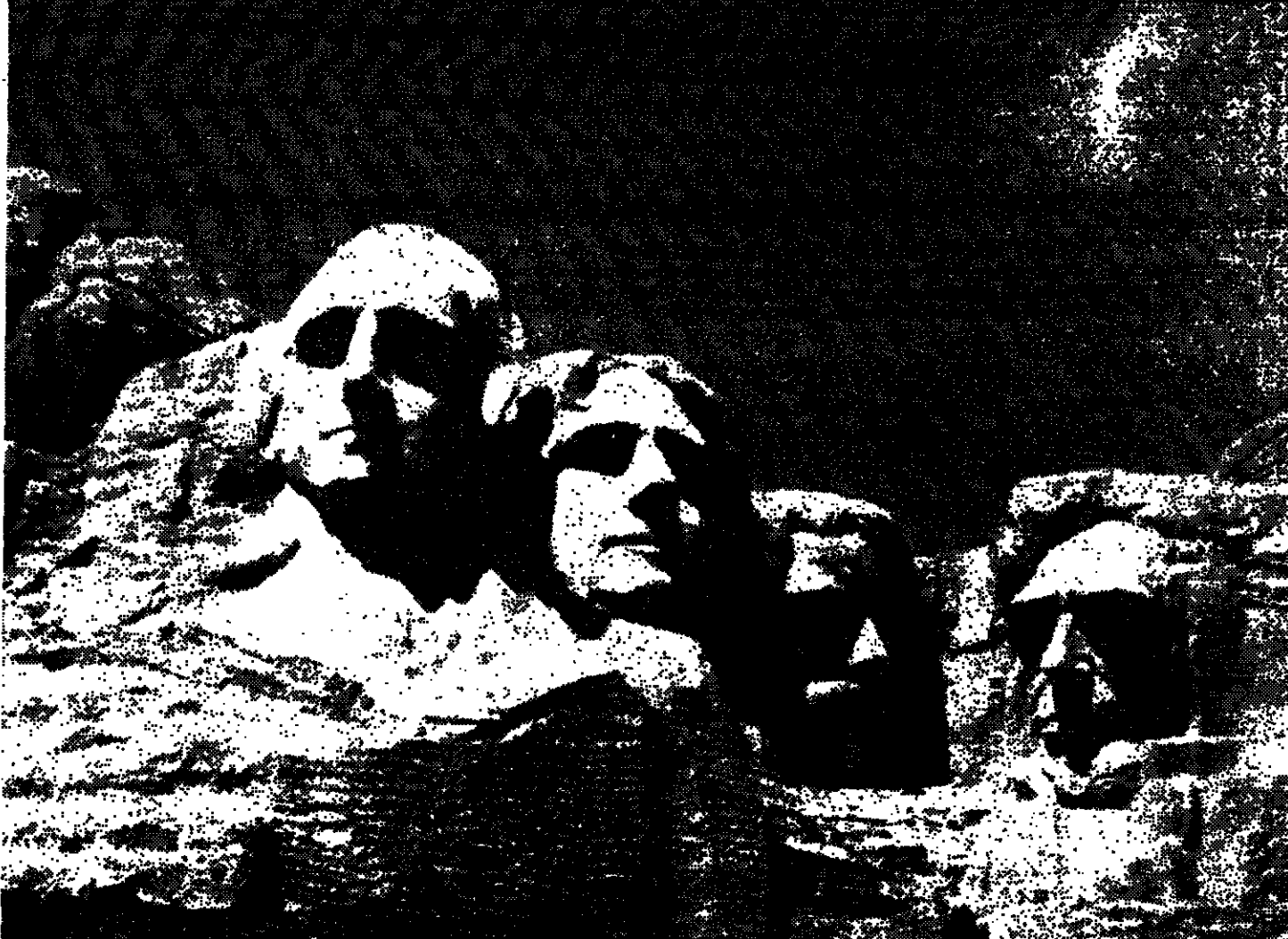
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—At least 50 people were feared dead and 150 injured when an express train bound for Karachi rammed a freight train in Punjab early today.

The news agency Associated Press of Pakistan said 37 bodies have been recovered.

The agency said the Peshawar-Karachi express plowed into the other train while it was standing in the station at Linqatpur, which is near Bahawalpur, nearly 500 miles southeast of Rawalpindi.

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'Sweet Harvest' Blighted

How Bad the Hurt To McGovern Race?

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (AP)—George McGovern had called it "the sweet harvest" when he accepted the Democratic nomination for President last month, but during most of last week it seemed more like a case of disastrous crop failure. His head start on the Republicans had withered away, his hopes of party unity had been blighted, and his campaign had failed to sprout.

The central fact was that until Saturday when Sargent Shriver was finally named and accepted, the senator from South Dakota had no running mate. And what appeared to matter was not that he had jettisoned Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton from his ticket last Monday or that his fourth choice for a replacement—Sen. Edmund Muskie—turned him down earlier Saturday, but that he had gone about the whole affair in such a way as to cast doubt on his ability, or willingness, to meet his own test of public performance.

"Truth is a habit of integrity, not a strategy of politics," he said in his acceptance speech at Miami Beach.

Last Monday, six days after asserting "irrevocable" support for Sen. Eagleton despite his disclosure of hospitalizations in 1960, 1964 and 1968 for mental exhaustion and depression, and five days after asserting that he was "1,000 percent for Tom Eagleton," Mr. McGovern asked Tom Eagleton to become the first American in history to resign the vice-presidential nomination.

The two had conferred in the Marble Room of the Capitol, where for nearly two hours Mr. Eagleton argued that an avalanche of letters and telegrams urging him to "hang in there" made him an asset to the ticket. But Mr. McGovern countered that the polls showed, and his strategists feared, that Mr. Eagleton's health history could cost the Democrats two, three, four or an undetermined number of percentage points in the election and the margin of victory would be too narrow to risk that.

Gossip and Gossip

It was the first time Sen. McGovern confronted his running mate directly with the decision that clearly was ordained. Late the previous Friday, after publicly chastising his staff for gossiping about the matter, Mr. McGovern gossiped to newsmen about the matter in South Dakota, hinting that Mr. Eagleton's place on the

ticket was insecure. In a not-for-attribution interview with a reporter whose story would be sure to be read by Mr. Eagleton the following day in California, he said that the pressure was too great to keep Mr. Eagleton on the ticket. He instructed Jean Westwood, the party chairman, to say on a television program a week ago Sunday that she thought Mr. Eagleton should withdraw.

When he emerged from the Marble Room, Mr. Eagleton's eyes were red. He accepted the decision, tossing his arm around Mr. McGovern and repeating over and over that it was "the correct decision, the only decision."

Mr. McGovern explained why it had been made an hour later, when both men appeared in the Senate caucus room. While he had no doubts about Sen. Eagleton's health, Mr. McGovern said, the week-long national debate over his running mate's electric shock treatments and little blue tranquilizers had "dominated the political dialogue of the country" and threatened to obscure the issues Mr. McGovern wanted to raise in the coming campaign.

"Continued debate between those who oppose his candidacy and those who favor it will serve to further divide the party and the nation," he told a hushed audience of journalists, aides and fearful Eagleton supporters.

A TV Celebrity

Mr. Eagleton, still red-eyed but as much in command of his emotions as he had seemed throughout his ordeal, stepped forward to agree that "my personal feelings are secondary to the necessity to unify the Democratic party and elect George McGovern as the next President." He consented even to campaign for the new ticket and, by week's end, had become a television celebrity at least as great as Mr. McGovern.

But the questions remained about how Mr. McGovern had gone about the reshaping of his ticket. Critics asked whether he could now expect ready acceptance of a pledge, say, of "1,000 percent" support for Israel or for tax reform. And whether his performance raised questions as to how he would go about making tough presidential decisions.

The most Sen. McGovern would say was that he "had no alternative under the circumstances" but to defend Mr. Eagleton initially and to back off when all the

United States Senate
August 1, 1972

Mrs. Jean Westwood, Chairman
Democratic National Committee
2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Madam Chairman:
As you know, Senator McGovern and I are jointly in agreement that I should withdraw as the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Needless to say, this was not an easy decision for Senator McGovern or for me. Literally thousands and thousands of people have phoned, telegraphed, or written to me and Senator McGovern urging me to press on.

My candidacy, however, has apparently raised deep divisions within the Democratic Party, which already has too many divisions. My personal feelings are secondary to the necessity to unify the Democratic Party and elect George McGovern President of the United States. I support George McGovern and I am going to continue working to see his elected President of the United States.

I therefore resign as Vice Presidential candidate on the 1972 Democratic ticket.

Sincerely,
Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senator

facts and the reactions were in. Those who might now question his credibility just "don't know much about the facts," he said. Indeed, the best available explanation for Mr. McGovern's handling of the Eagleton affair seemed to come from one of the candidate's associates whose defense "he doesn't like to hurt people" was based more on an assessment of Mr. McGovern's character than on intimacy with the facts. But the assessment, some observers were quick to point out, might suggest either compassion, a political plus, or timidity, a questionable leadership trait.

First Instinct

As the associate described him, Mr. McGovern's first instinct was to give Mr. Eagleton a chance to take his case to the country. Then, implored by his strategists and editorial writers to dump Mr. Eagleton and convinced that it was inevitable, Mr. McGovern was said to have chosen to walk in the hope that Mr. Eagleton would reach the same conclusion. But Mr. Eagleton, incensed over charges by columnist Jack Anderson that he had a drunken driving record in Missouri (since retracted as untrue) was instead stiffening his public resolve to remain a candidate. So Mr. McGovern, still presumably reluctant to face Mr.

Eagleton to tell him to drop out, sought to convey the message indirectly through the media.

Apart from anything else, Mr. McGovern's preoccupation during the past two weeks with the vice-presidential problem gave away a valuable chance to get the jump on the Republicans in organizing the 50 states, registering new voters, raising political cash and trying to make peace overtures to the disenchanted party regulars.

"Everything just came to a halt," said one McGovern aide. Some Democrats professed to see in the dumping of Mr. Eagleton as well as in the prolonged search for his replacement proof of their skeptical judgments about Sen. McGovern's capacity to lead the party to victory or indeed to govern if he ever did reach the White House. The morale at his headquarters has plummeted.

Mr. McGovern himself described the setbacks as "temporary" and he professed confidence that any potential backlash against the Eagleton decision would be "over in a week or so."

All the same, the incident had taken its toll on a man who should have been rested and eager for the tough campaign ahead. A visitor to his office the other morning remarked that Sen. McGovern looked relaxed. Replied the candidate for president, "The hell I do."

Illinois and about his availability as a running mate for Hubert Humphrey.

None of those possibilities came to pass. Instead he became Lyndon Johnson's ambassador in Paris that year.

When the Democrats lost the election, he was reported to be available to serve as Richard Nixon's United Nations ambassador on grounds that he had never said no to any President.

A few months later, he resigned the Paris post and became available as a candidate for the governorship in Maryland. That plan was aborted in the face of unfavorable polls, but his political aspirations survived. He campaigned all across the country for Democratic congressional candidates in 1970 and then joined a law firm whose senior partner, Max Kampelman, was intimately involved in the political fortunes of Hubert Humphrey.

Ties to War

Mr. Shriver's political ideology is invariably described as "liberal" although in the minds of the unforgiving, he is associated with the Vietnam war in two ways—through his positions in the Johnson administration through 1968 and earlier as the recruiter for President Kennedy who helped bring into the government Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

His attitudes on popular issues were reflected in a 1970 speech in Michigan:

"There are those who say the way to win an election is to appeal to the majority, to indulge your prejudices if you want. If you don't like Negroes, go ahead, express it. They're never going to be a majority of Americans. If you don't like the poor, go ahead, say it. They're only a small percentage. If you don't like students, or the young, or long hair, go ahead, let them have it."

"Sure, you might win an election, but at the same time you're going to tear this country apart and cause America to lose her soul."

Still a devout Catholic, still a Kennedy-in-law, Mr. Shriver brings to the Democratic ticket the presumed assets those ties imply. There is a single void in his track record as a public man. At the age of 56, this will be his first venture in electoral politics, his first offering of himself to the judgment of the people.

Czechs Are Bitter But Resigned

Still Hostile To Russia 4 Years Later

By James Feron

PRAGUE (NYT)—An atmosphere of hostility and protest lingers in Prague these days, four years after Soviet tanks arrived here to end an experiment in Communist reform. It is considered far short of a threat to the authorities, but they worry anyway and move quickly, sometimes sharply, to control any indication of dissent.

The result is something of a stalemate, with those who oppose the government too feeble to express anything but token resistance and the government seemingly indecisive about enacting reforms that are still needed.

"People are not working hard," a journalist said, "not because it's some kind of nationwide protest but because they are dispirited and feel that it won't get them anywhere. There's no incentive, no reward, so they do the minimum."

Custav Husak, the Communist party leader who replaced Alexander Dubcek after the Warsaw Pact invasion in August, 1968, has announced several times since last summer that "normalization" of the country is complete.

Agree on Past

But it is apparently not complete enough to permit introduction of a comprehensive program, perhaps because Mr. Husak and his colleagues have been able to agree only on how to correct the past and not on how to chart the future.

The trials of dissidents who have persisted in expressing opposition to the Husak government are intended to mark the end of the Dubcek chapter, but they have also exposed new pockets of opposition that may only delay the healing process.

Evidently some Czechoslovaks still will take almost any opportunity to express their hostility, shaking their fists in the faces of policemen outside a courtroom, for example, or making provocative statements until their names are taken down or they are picked up to be questioned and warned.

The hostility needs only an incident such as a trial or a hockey victory over the Russians to flare into the open.

Discussions about the Czechoslovak leaders can provoke long and serious arguments. Is Mr. Husak a moderate fighting off the hardliners around him, or is he Moscow's man? There are no arguments about the Russians, however. The feelings toward Moscow are widely shared.

These feelings sometimes take amusing form. One sports shop has installed a chess board in the window to provide play-by-play accounts of the match between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky.

A Quiet 'Bravo'

One night last week a small man took the measure of a Westerner who had stopped to watch and finally said: "It's chess. Having established control, he smiled and said, 'Fischer is winning.' And then, to be sure he was making his point, he held his fingers in a 'V' sign and said quietly 'Bravo!'"

Athletic contests between Czechs and Russians turn into political demonstrations, although carefully controlled. "The strangest people show up for volleyball here when we are playing the Russians," a Czech said, "and they shout themselves sick. It must be a release of some sort."

Czechoslovakia's victory over the Soviet Union to clinch the ice hockey championship in April was another example. Thousands of Czechs poured into Wenceslas Square that night to be met by scores of policemen in battle dress.

It was a similar victory in 1969 that led to the sacking of the Soviet airline's office in the square. There was no such violence this time, but the crowd chanted "SS, SS," a reference to Hitler's security police, as the Czech units formed outside their buses.

Political jokes are widespread. One of them tells of Mr. Husak dressing up as a woman to circulate in the crowds and find out what the people really think. He buys a Dover from an old woman sitting in front of a building and is dumbfounded to hear her say: "Thank you, Comrade Husak."

"How did you know?" he whispers urgently. "I'm Shrougal," comes the whispered reply. Lubomir Shrougal is the premier.

One woman said that a taxi driver told her that he had asked an earlier customer, a beer hall proprietor, about the state of business. "Terrible," the owner said. "People won't talk in pubs anymore so they drink at home."

No Revolt Seen

This is not to say that Czechoslovakia is a nation seething with impending revolt or packed with underground cells promoting revolt. Prague remains a pleasant city, full of tourists, and there is plenty to buy in the shops. There is something to be said for the assertions by a Communist official.

"People are not thinking any-



AUGUST, 1968—Russian tank burning outside Prague radio station as Czechs, with flag run alongside protesting their country's occupation by Warsaw Pact.

more about 1968," he said. "They are thinking how they can earn more money, perhaps with another job, or where they will go for their vacation."

The government, similarly, denies the allegation that the nation is suffering aftereffects of the purge. Many former professors, theoreticians, economic planners, writers and other intellectuals are doing manual labor.

"Some good people are abroad and we hope to get them back," the official said, "but there are plenty of good minds still at work in economic planning and other important areas."

A widespread malaise does exist, however. It includes the once-large community of Czechs who were excited about the Dubcek reforms. Many have turned their backs on politics, while others argue with each other.

"It's true, there is not much interest in the trials," a former journalist said. "People are tired, just plain weary. They've argued 1968 so many times that there is nothing new to be said."

Resignation

A Western diplomat was asked how he assessed the mood in Prague. "Well," he said, "you could say that people have moved from despair to resignation."

A Czech said: "We used to feel we could tolerate the party. Then Dubcek came along and people said 'Hey, what's this? Can it be possible?' We'd hear radical ideas and then wait for the hammer to fall, but it never did—until the Russians came in."

"Now it's no longer toleration but frustration and bitterness,"

he said. "There was a meeting at a big enterprise a few months ago, called by the party and the trade union. When it was over, everyone was supposed to sing a traditional union song. But nobody did. The hall was filled with song, however, because the photograph had not only the music but people singing as well."

One woman spoke scornfully of the careerists—the word here is *karrieroviti*, a Czech word with a Russian ending to give it a sting—in the Communist party who manage to hang on. She said:

"Right after the war I had a good job with a foreign company based here. My father had spent four years in prison under the Nazis for his beliefs and we starved while others in this country got rich. But then it looked good after the war."

Reason Sought

"My boss joined an economic branch of the government and was posted to New York. He wanted me to come along, but the party asked me to sign up first. I said 'I'd wait, but the job couldn't'."

"Others did join and have had all the possibilities since then. Not me. I often wondered why I didn't join. I had sworn after the war I'd never sacrifice myself like my father did, but it seems I did anyway."

"Then last November my husband announced that he was going to boycott the election, for the principle of it. We fought for days. I said 'You fool, you won't hurt them and they will hurt you.' And that's what happened. He lost his job and is still out of work."

Those who do argue deeply cynical, even she of their former colleagues being accused of subversion are they, anyway. "Most members, some of the party officials once in a while, and they are being by laws they supports added."

"Look at the journals of them had very good working for Rude Prt newspaper or the Cze in the United States. It have seen what they were in the 1960s, beta liberal period."

"I'll tell you what it is. They were never speaking out within it because the party had little aristocracy of its or the lords can argue with other but the serfs let quiet."

"Now they are out they are shocked to discover are serfs like the rest where dissent isn't just its subversion and insubordination and insubordination."

A friend said that the basic reason why the Communist party was in trouble it would always be in "They've never worked for the development of the system itself. In and the United States opposition, but they don't really want to change it. Here it can't work."

"It's a minority, the it can't govern normally to control things, or it's a pity. It's a pity, really, it makes life so difficult rest of us."

Handsome, Sleek, Confident Shriver

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a television drama dealing with the American Establishment, Robert Sargent Shriver, the 1972 Democratic nominee for vice-president, could be cast in the leading role.

He looks the part—handsome, sleek, self-confident. And he came out of the right background—the right schools, the right friends, the right jobs. His mother, a Maryland socialite, is supposed to have said that he married beneath himself when he chose an Irish Catholic girl from Massachusetts for his bride.

No matter that she was rich or that her name was Eunice Kennedy. She was not old Maryland stock.

From Canterbury School in New Milford, Conn., to Yale College, Yale Law School and the U.S. Navy, Mr. Shriver has passed through all the initiation rites associated with the escalator of success.

His first job, just out of Yale Law and just before World War II, was in sometime diplomat Henry Stimson's Wall Street law firm. Like many young men from the Ivy League, he spent the war years in the Navy—in his case aboard battleships and, toward the end, submarines.

When that was over, he went to work briefly for Newsweek magazine as an editor's assistant and met the patriarch, Joseph P. Kennedy, who asked him to edit his son Joseph's diaries, written in Spain during the Civil War. That same year—1946—he went to work for the elder Kennedy and two years later became assistant general manager of Kennedy's huge Merchandise Mart in Chicago. In 1953 he married Kennedy's daughter Eunice.

In Chicago he was a joiner and, in the jargon of the times, a "civic leader," a "do-gooder." He was a member of the Chicago Board of Education, the Illinois School Problems Commission, the Yale Art Gallery Association, a Ford Foundation committee on government and higher education and a trustee and adviser to many colleges and universities.

A few years later a Look magazine writer wrote of him:

In the early 1960s when he plowed a wide and well publicized furrow in Washington as the first Peace Corps director and, later, as the commander of Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty. Stories of his "toughness," combined with his slick congressional diplomacy, were numerous.

He worked 18-hour days in the Peace Corps for his brother-in-law, President John Kennedy, and expected the same from his staff.

William Haddad, a journalist and Shriver aide in those days, rendered a mixed judgment on him in a Harper's article in 1968.

"He uses the levers of power with one eye on the press—of which he expects too much objectivity—and the other on Congress, whose moods and necessities he understands to perfection. Signs on his door at the Peace Corps read, 'Nice guys finish last' and 'Good guys don't win ball games.'"

"No one doubts that Shriver's

concern for the poor is both real and deep. Yet one of his most faithful lieutenants only half-humorously told a reporter, 'Shriver doesn't give a damn about people. He uses them. He uses them. He uses them. When I can't produce, out I go. You don't get two chances here.'"

"This was not said in anger. For Shriver's ability, personal charm and his quick, Kennedy-esque humor command a rare loyalty. But he runs his office like a big-business corporation. Occasionally he may bestow lavish praise. More often he forgets who accomplished what."

"To the outside the thing that has marked his life and his ambition for the last dozen years has been his availability."

After President Kennedy's death, he remained in the Johnson administration and was said to have been highly available for the vice-presidential nomination in 1964.

There were many stories in 1968 about his availability for the Senate or the governorship of



Sargent Shriver and his wife, the former Eunice Kennedy, at a fourth of July party, at his official residence in Paris in 1969, when he was the U.S. Ambassador.

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1972

Eurobonds

Reopen New-Issue Market by Buoying Dollar Sector

By Carl Gewirtz

NEW YORK (AP)—The reopening of the new-issue market in Eurobonds is being buoyed by a dollar sector that is expected to remain strong through the end of the year.

By far the hottest issue is Rothmans International 2 1/2 million DM convertible. The bond is to be purchased with sterling, but payment of interest and principal, as the investor's option, can be made in DM. The rate of exchange to be fixed this week for the life of the bond. Only one million of the issue is being offered to the public, with the remainder to be divided among the five managing underwriters for their own clientele.

The issue is being launched in conjunction with Carreiras buying various tobacco interests in West Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Australia and New Zealand. Rothmans, a holding company, is to be created out of the merger, its issuing senior debt totaling \$40 million, but the shareholders receiving the securities wanted part in cash, thus the \$20 million public offering.

Demand for the issue is here and the offering period has been shortened two days to Aug. 10. The 6 1/4 percent coupon is considered by market bankers extremely generous, as they estimate a straight debt issue can be done at that level.

The bonds will be convertible into Rothmans stock at 67 1/2 pence a share—the price determined for purposes of the merger. But, when trading in the shares resumes in London, the price is expected to be somewhere between 80 and 100 pence—meaning the stock will probably be available at a discount when the market price when the conversion becomes operable.

Normally, such bonds are offered with the privilege to convert into common stock at a premium of 10 to 15 percent over the prevailing price.

There is little doubt that the bonds will begin trading substantially over the offering price, meaning instant capital gains for anybody who wants to sell.

As for the \$20 million not being offered publicly, there is an agreement that these cannot be sold for five years without the permission of the Union Bank of Switzerland and the other managers, Samuel Montagu, N. M. Rothschild, Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank. The managers attribute the apparent generosity of the terms to the complexity of the 300 million DM worth of Eurobonds on offer this month, with the first 100 million for the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa at an expected coupon of 6 1/2 percent.

Continued on Page 8, Col. 3

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	July 29	July 22	July 30
Commodity Index...	120.3	118.7	108.5
*Currency in circ...	\$62,447,000	\$62,555,000	\$58,901,000
*Total Loans	2,366,000	2,316,000	1,966,000
Steel prod (tons)...	63,425	76,478	57,330
Auto production...	9,968,000	9,796,000	9,623,000
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	499,139	492,984	N.A.
Freight car loadings...	37,558,000	38,178,000	32,258,000
*Giac. Pwr. kw-hr	225	188	179
Business failures	225	188	179

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1972	Prior Month	1971
	June	May	May
Employed	81,687,000	81,394,000	78,690,000
Unemployed	4,728,000	5,082,000	4,601,000
Industrial production...	111.6	111.1	107.6
*Personal income...	\$915,900,000	\$911,000,000	\$948,600,000
*Money supply	\$235,700,000	\$235,900,000	\$223,500,000
Consumer's Price Index...	124.7	124.3	120.8
Construction Contracts...	165	167	141
*Mfrs. Inventories...	\$12,839,000	\$12,430,000	\$10,870,000
*Mfrs. Inventories	\$2,913,000	\$2,730,000	\$2,782,000
*Exports	4,465,000	4,459,700	3,983,200
*Imports	4,465,000	4,459,700	3,983,200

*1960 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by the E. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—In retrospect, as the first anniversary of the administration's New Economic Program approaches, it is abundantly clear that the chief beneficiary among domestic industries has been the nation's automotive industry.

That, of course, was one of the objectives of the dramatic actions taken on Aug. 15 a year ago. It was felt that stimulation of the automotive industry would have profound rippling effects on the many other industrial, service and civic activities that are so intimately with the health and prosperity of the car and truck manufacturers.

Broader objectives were also involved, particularly the desire to change the mood of the country on the economic situation and to restore the nation's competitiveness in world trade.

There has been some measure of success in gaining the broader objectives, although it cannot be readily conceded that some accomplishments with respect to inflation control, employment and productivity would not have been realized without the new policies. And the trade and payments goals are certainly not at hand as yet. But credit for the ongoing boom in autos indisputably belongs to the various facets of the policies adopted a year ago.

At that time, with elimination of the 7 percent excise tax on autos, the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on imported products and the eventual realignment of the dollar, Washington hoped to trigger a latent burst of consumer confidence that could spawn public decisions to invest in a new American automobile and thus foster greater activity among many suppliers and other industries.

A Year of Nixon's New Economic Program Shows Auto Industry as Chief Beneficiary

By Thomas E. Mullaney

DETROIT (AP)—The glowing financial and sales reports in recent weeks attest to the achievement of that key objective.

M.S. McLaughlin, sales group vice-president for the Ford Motor Co., was quite precise in his estimate of the help the U.S. auto industry received from the tax, surcharge, currency and various price actions here and abroad in starting:

"Sales of domestic cars in 1971 increased by about 400,000 units over our best estimates in July (1971), before the government ac-

tions. Sales of imports, however, appear to have been down by about 60,000 units. Currency realignments and price control effects, of course, have carried over in 1972. And, with the definite upward trend of past months as background, there is a continued outlook for high level sales in the auto market."

One major effect of the new program was to halt the upward trend of auto imports. In the first half of this year, sales of imported cars declined about 3.5 percent from last year, while the domestic-car volume was rising about 8.3 percent.

It is clear, however, that one major objective of the new economic program—an increase in the number of jobs in the U.S. economy—has not been achieved so far as the automotive industry is concerned. Nevertheless, the number of people at work now throughout the economy is substantially higher than a year ago before the adoption of the new policies.

Total employment in the last 12 months has grown by 2,688,000 persons to 84,681,000, while the unemployment rate has declined from 5.9 percent to 5.5 percent.

Further signs that the nation's economic expansion is helping vigorously help propel the stock market are the strongest gains of the year in slightly more active trading.

The fast pace in auto sales, retail volume, durable goods orders, consumer credit and inventory accumulation provided the favorable background news for the stock market's performance. They offset some discouraging news on the increased rate of farm and wholesale prices as well as the unchanged level of the unemployment rate at 5.5 percent in July.

On the New York Stock Exchange, all the leading market averages advanced strongly as the market profile showed 1,330 stocks advancing and 595 declining. Turnover for the week totaled 86.3 million shares compared with 76.2 million the week before.

Among the market averages, which staged their biggest advance in eight months, the Dow Jones Industrials climbed 25.06 points to 951.76; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 3.05 to 110.43; and the Stock Exchange composite rose 1.62 to 60.75.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Advances outpaced declines by a small margin on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-Counter market last week in comparatively slow trading.

The market moved lower on Monday and moved upward for the next four sessions. The gains in the last two days of the week were small.

Tuesday's upswing was attributed mainly to the White House announcement made immediately after the markets opened that Henry A. Kissinger, presidential adviser, was in Paris for another round of private negotiations on the Vietnam war.

Other bullish factors were more reports of improved second-quarter corporate profits, news that factory orders and inventories surged in June, the sharpest gain for inventories in more than two years and the Commerce Department announcement that consumer credit rose in June.

The better tone of the market was pinpointed in the exchange's price index which finished on Friday at 26.92, up 0.18 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover expanded to 19,359,000 shares from 16,786,000 shares the week before as institutional activity increased. A total of 59 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands against 47 blocks the week before.

The Over-Counter market, the NASDAQ index closed at 127.26, up 1.67 for the week.

One of the better performers was Fisco, Inc., which rose 3 1/2 to 23. The company reported that its profits in the first half, climbed to 81 cents a share from 39 cents a share the year before. Sanitary Controls moved up 3 1/2 to 22 1/2. The company acquired TCJ corporation, a Detroit producer of waste disposal equipment.

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The market moved lower on Monday and moved upward for the next four sessions. The gains in the last two days of the week were small.

Tuesday's upswing was attributed mainly to the White House announcement made immediately after the markets opened that Henry A. Kissinger, presidential adviser, was in Paris for another round of private negotiations on the Vietnam war.

Other bullish factors were more reports of improved second-quarter corporate profits, news that factory orders and inventories surged in June, the sharpest gain for inventories in more than two years and the Commerce Department announcement that consumer credit rose in June.

The better tone of the market was pinpointed in the exchange's price index which finished on Friday at 26.92, up 0.18 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover expanded to 19,359,000 shares from 16,786,000 shares the week before as institutional activity increased. A total of 59 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands against 47 blocks the week before.

The Over-Counter market, the NASDAQ index closed at 127.26, up 1.67 for the week.

One of the better performers was Fisco, Inc., which rose 3 1/2 to 23. The company reported that its profits in the first half, climbed to 81 cents a share from 39 cents a share the year before. Sanitary Controls moved up 3 1/2 to 22 1/2. The company acquired TCJ corporation, a Detroit producer of waste disposal equipment.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net						
AtkinsCos 25a	55	57 1/2	57 1/2	+2 1/2	Hvatt Int'l	79	79	18	19	+ 1
AvCoCom 1	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	Hydraulic 1.38	126	125	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1b	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	Hvatt 20a	72	72	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1c	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ICH Corp 1	6	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4
AvCoCom 1d	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	IDBridgtr 23a	26	26	18	18	+ 1
AvCoCom 1e	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISI Corp 1	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1f	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISI Corp 2	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1g	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 1	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1h	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 2	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1i	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 3	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1j	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 4	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1k	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 5	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1l	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 6	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1m	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 7	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1n	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 8	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1o	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 9	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1p	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 10	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1q	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 11	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1r	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 12	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1s	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 13	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1t	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 14	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1u	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 15	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1v	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 16	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1w	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 17	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1x	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 18	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1y	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 19	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 1z	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 20	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2a	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 21	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2b	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 22	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2c	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 23	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2d	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 24	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2e	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 25	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2f	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 26	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2g	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 27	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2h	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 28	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2i	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 29	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2j	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 30	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2k	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 31	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2l	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 32	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2m	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 33	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2n	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 34	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2o	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 35	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2p	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 36	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2q	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 37	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2r	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 38	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2s	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 39	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2t	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 40	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2u	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 41	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2v	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 42	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2w	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 43	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2x	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 44	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2y	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 45	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 2z	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 46	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3a	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 47	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3b	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 48	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3c	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 49	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3d	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 50	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3e	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 51	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3f	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 52	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3g	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 53	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3h	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 54	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3i	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 55	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3j	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 56	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3k	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 57	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3l	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 58	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3m	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 59	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3n	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 60	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3o	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 61	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3p	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 62	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3q	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 63	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3r	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 64	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3s	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 65	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3t	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 66	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3u	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 67	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3v	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 68	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3w	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 69	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3x	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 70	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3y	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 71	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 3z	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 72	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4a	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 73	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4b	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 74	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4c	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 75	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4d	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 76	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4e	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 77	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4f	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 78	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4g	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 79	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4h	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 80	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4i	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 81	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4j	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 82	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4k	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 83	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4l	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 84	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4m	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 85	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4n	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 86	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4o	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 87	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4p	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 88	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4q	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 89	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4r	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 90	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4s	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 91	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4t	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 92	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4u	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 93	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4v	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 94	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4w	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 95	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4x	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 96	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4y	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 97	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 4z	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 98	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5a	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 99	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5b	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 100	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5c	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 101	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5d	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 102	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5e	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 103	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5f	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 104	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5g	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 105	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5h	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 106	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5i	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 107	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5j	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 108	112	112	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1
AvCoCom 5k	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1/2	ISL Corp 109					

ADVERTISING	
International Stock Market	
EUROBONDS	
STRAIGHTS	
SHARES	
International Stock Market	

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Amort 10/1/72	18 113 112	112	112	112	-1 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Amort 10/1/72	18 113 112	112	112	112	-1 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2
Amort 10/1/72	14 111 110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111	+ 1/2

JUSTERIN

APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

RARE

BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY

100% SCOTCH WHISKY

BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY

JUSTERIN & Sons Ltd.

It James Watson & Sons Ltd. & Co.

THE HOUSE OF ROYALTY

KING GEORGE VI

KING GEORGE V

KING EDWARD VII

QUEEN VICTORIA

THE 22 CARAT SCOTCH

PRODUCT OF SCOTLAND

STELBER INDUSTRIES, INC.

Common Stock (\$1.0 Par Value)

709,356 Shares

The 22 carat Scotch

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

August 7, 1972

duPont Glore Forgan

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated

F. S. Moseley & Co.

Shields & Company

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Reynolds Securities Inc.

A. G. Becker & Co.

Hallgarten & Co.

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.

UBS-DB Corporation

Bache & Co.

Shearson, Hammill & Co.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

W. E. Hutton & Co.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Inc.

G. H. Walker & Co.

Walston & Co., Inc.

Foreign Bonds	
Foreign Stocks	
Foreign Bonds	
Foreign Stocks	
Foreign Bonds	
Foreign Stocks	

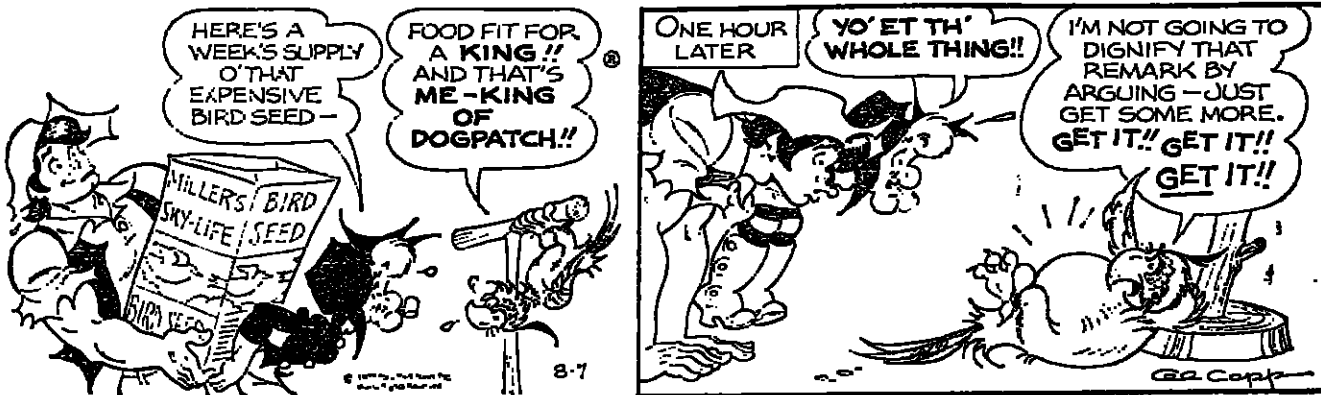
PEANUTS



B.C.



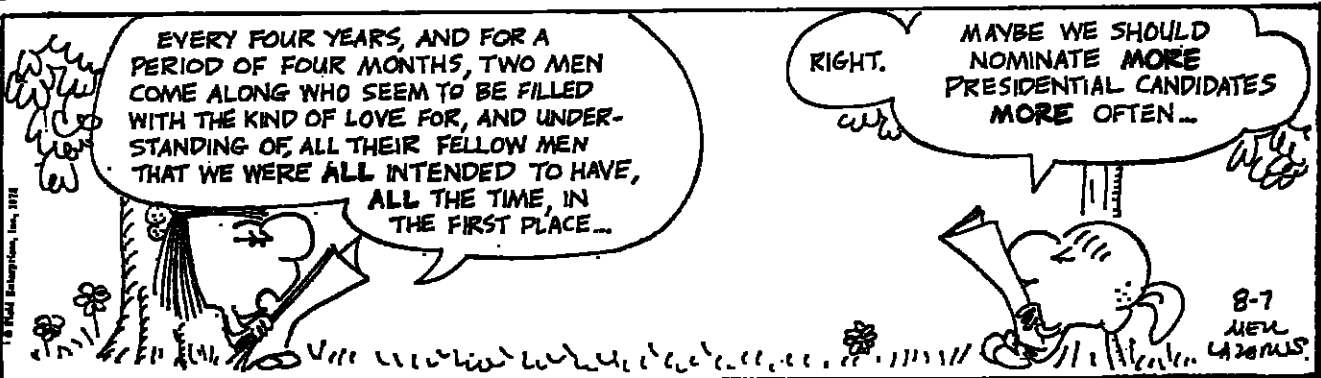
L.I.L. ABNER



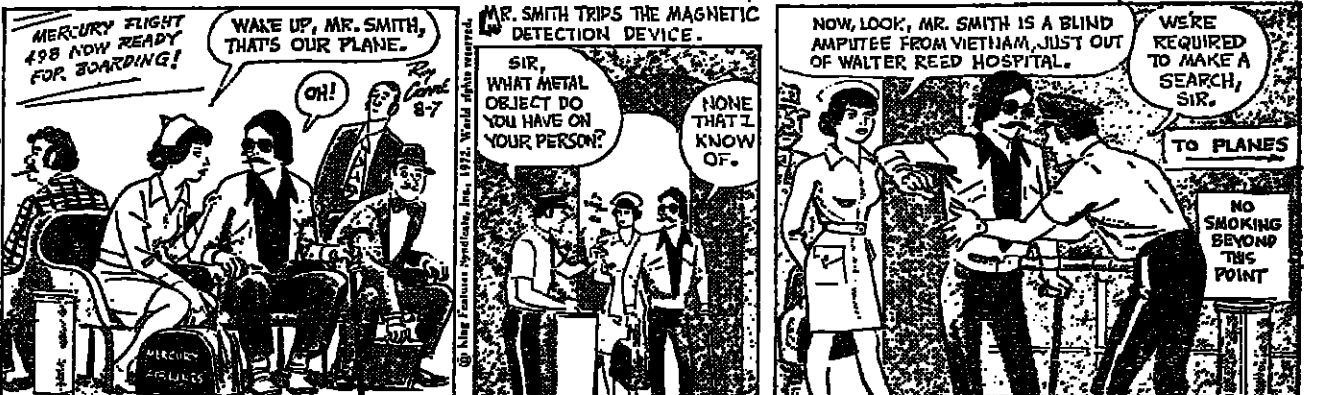
BEEBLE BAILEY



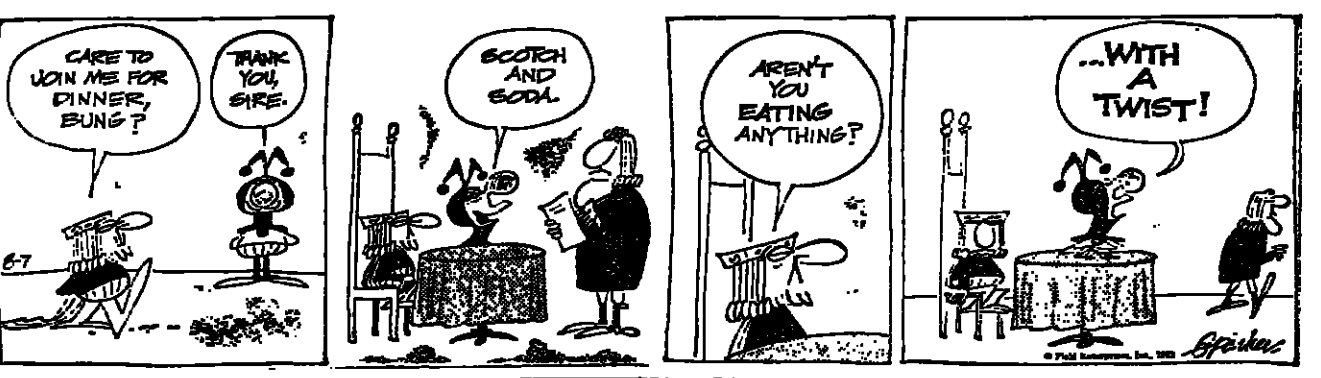
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



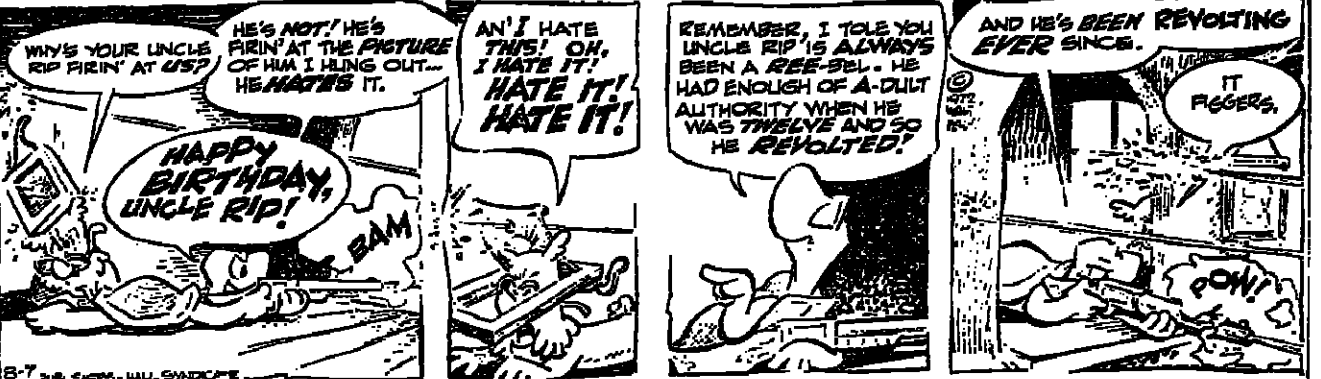
WIZARD OF ID



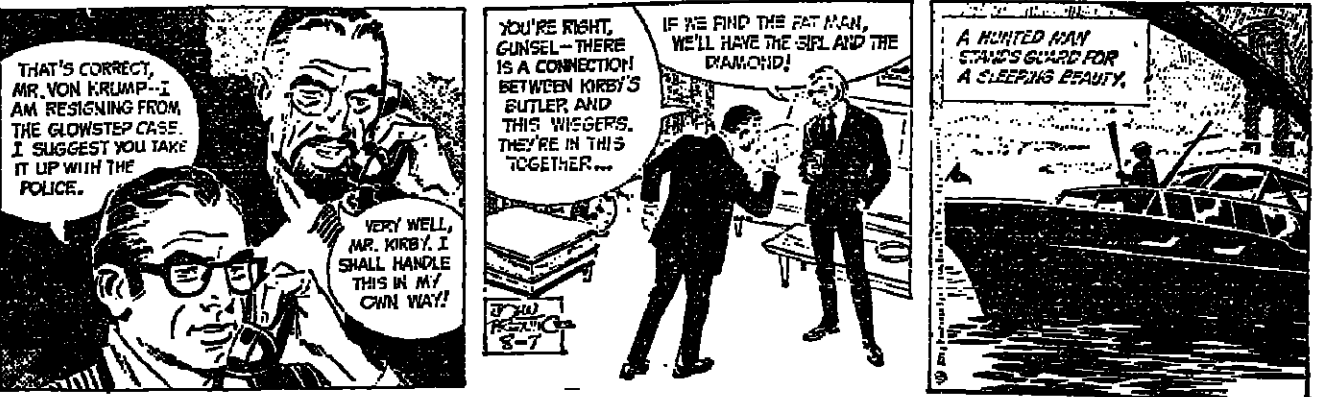
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South gave a negative response of two diamonds to his partner's strong artificial opening bid of two clubs. After North rebid clubs, South could not bid three diamonds, which would have been a second negative in the partnership methods, so he jumped to four diamonds, hoping that his long unbroken suit would be an asset opposite the wealth of high cards promised by his partner.

North bid four no-trump conventionally, and judged well to continue to six diamonds over five diamonds. The partnership was using "Key-card Blackwood," in which the king of trumps counts as an ace, so South showed one key card.

The opening lead of the spade queen was taken by the ace in dummy, and the declarer had to play for immediate discards before touching trumps. He cashed two

club winners, discarding one of two diamonds to his hand, and then had to make a crucial decision: To try for a discard on hearts, or to play a third round of clubs.

At first sight, it might seem that a third round of hearts was more likely to survive than a third round of clubs, but there was an additional factor to consider. If a third round of clubs was attempted and East ruffed, there was a second chance. The declarer could overruff and then fall back on the hearts.

South decided to play hearts, but could not decide intuitively which was the better play. He was right to be in doubt because mathematics—quite complex mathematics that could not be attempted at the table—showed that the two possible plays were both about 80 percent chances. As it turned out, either would have succeeded.

Once the third round of hearts allowed the remaining spade loser to be discarded, it was simple for South to knock out the trump ace, draw trumps and make the slam.

NORTH (D)

♠ A86	♥ AKQ	♦ Q3	♣ AKQJ2
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WEST

♠ QJ9	♥ 8654	♦ A	♣ 108754
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EAST

♠ K752	♥ J1097	♦ 1094	♣ 96
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SOUTH

♠ 1043	♥ 32	♦ KJ7652	♣ 3
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Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

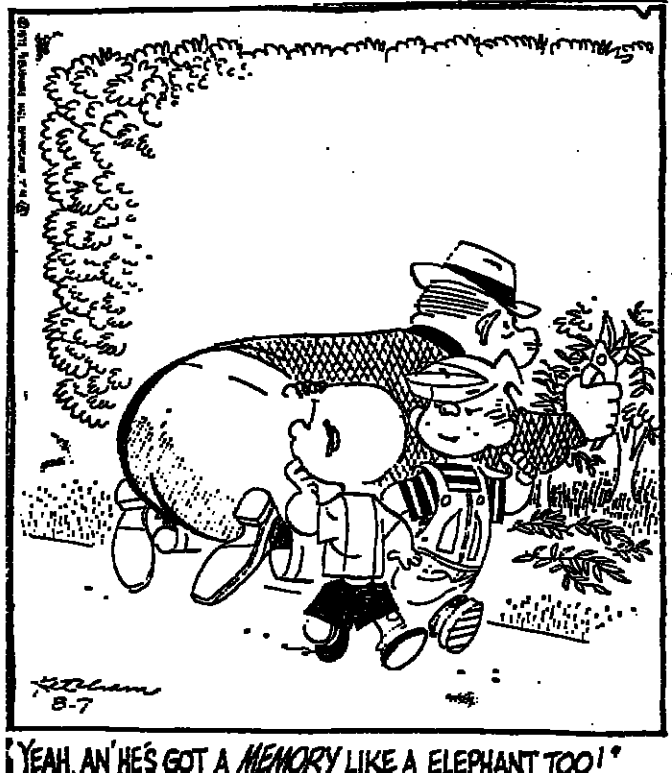
North	East	South	West
2♣	Pass	2♦	Pass
3♦	Pass	4♦	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♦	Pass
6♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

STAGS	BARUCH
HURRAHS	AMOROUS
ONTARIO	TENSILE
PEEN	ROOTS
BAIRD	DIRT
ENTER	EMCEE
LIES	STARY
OTE	RAINY
WALLAROO	ORGAN
WITE	LUPINE
TEEN	FATAS
BRAN	SLURVED
CODELINE	SAPLING
OSTEND	HILLARY

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE GREAT EXECUTIVE DREAM
By Robert Heller. Delacorte, 294 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

WITH some people, familiarity doesn't breed contempt; it breeds skepticism. Count Robert Heller is in that number. This British-born, Cambridge-educated writer on business and finance, editor of Management Today, has been studying the folkways of management throughout his adult life. "The Great Executive Dream" is an interim report of what he has seen. Judging by his stance in the book, he is not going to win any cheers from the Chamber of Commerce. His attitude to big business is far from worshipful. It is bemused, mocking, sceptical, cautionary and open-eyed. Business executives may kid themselves, but they are not going to kid him. His topics are varied: management theory, conglomerates, labor relations, decentralization, one-man rule, the use of computers, the place of consultants and much else. But if the topics are numerous, Mr. Heller's point of view is consistent. It is always to measure performance against theory and, as far as he is concerned, to throw out the theory. The more that business tries to raise a mystique or metaphysics around what it is doing, the more jaundiced Mr. Heller's comments become. And since he has an invigorating style and is an epigrammatic phrase maker, he is sure to draw blood from prickly executives.

It doesn't follow, of course, that he is always right. Other observers close to the business world will undoubtedly argue his conclusions with him. The reader, though, will always know where the author stands. On the matter of executive compensation, for example, Mr. Heller says, "Greed is the great motivator, in all its forms, and you can't disentangle greed, for money or anything else, from nonfinancial motives of equal force, such as ambition." It's a sentence that reduces all talk about self-fulfillment, social service, do-goodism to a matter of commerce. It doesn't take a lofty view of the business function but it is one that cuts through a lot of public relations verbiage.

At the same time—and this is an indication of Mr. Heller's approach to his subject—he has carefully scrutinized those businesses in which top men receive stock options, cash incentives and the like, and he has found that in the top 100 companies in the United Kingdom, "there was no distinction in results between managements that granted themselves every financial stimulus under the sun and those tiny few that bumbled along on straight salary—except that, by performing no better than the straight salary managers, the carrot dangers got much richer." He's for stock options, though, for a good and sardonic reason. He feels the executives ought to suffer the same ups and downs in their holdings as the average stockholder.

His remarks on conglomerates are crisp. Since he is highly pragmatic, he feels that every business and therefore every executive should do what he knows best: "Jimmy Ling, who apothecizes mainly to the military, had the most other business into Ling-Temco-Vorhees was how to. The man who knows manufacture and sell, he remarks, will not be an expert in much else. Most of the big corporations have other companies can be justified on economic grounds, it simply relies on the part of the lion dollars in sales, one with 180 million that some of these did so well in the it is nothing more than public gullibility. He says, made it better.

Somewhat incongruous his view of profits. He says, are not to make profits. It is money. The smallest who has to meet his on Fridays knows trouble with profits can become a boggle. Tricky bookkeeping arrangements of make any company. But a company that faces up to how much is coming in every we he far from his name superior performance one stocking a who acquired a co gleefully assured ever he could tell at a so how many stockings size, color and style sold the day before the country. Except, quite sure what that formation was good. He says it was good. However, there are some of Mr. Heller's dicta:

"In management we always cease."

"The average per big companies is average."

"There are no growth... There are intelligent, not so stupid."

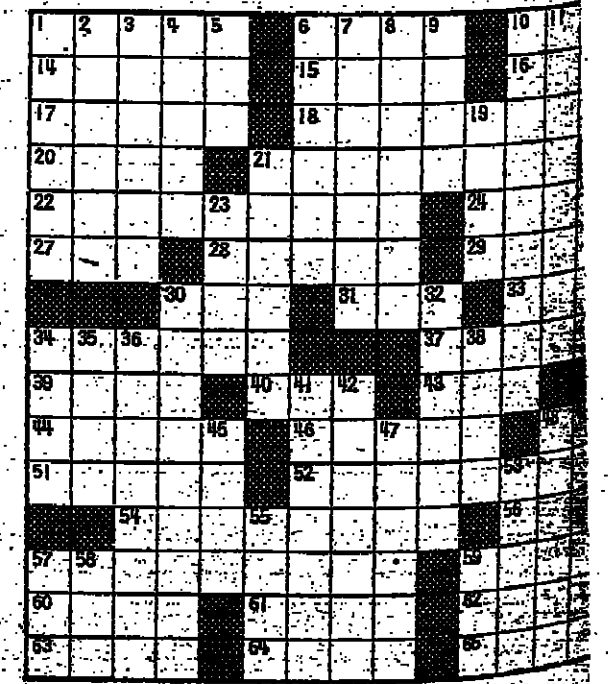
"The expertise net Street is not that of executive suite."

"The Great Execu will surely rile sitting in the seats of The rest of us, esp still licking our w forays into the stock other foreign fields, a lot of wry amusem."

Mr. Lask is a New book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Plays a game | 44 "Out to —" | 11 Tragic |
| 6 Siva's wife | 46 Count — (takes attendance) | 12 Sound |
| 10 Nobel physicist | 48 Reverence | 13 Park |
| 14 Exams | 51 Mister — | 19 Ring |
| 15 At all | 52 Farina, e.g. | 21 Fates |
| 16 Russian sea | 54 Goes berserk | 22 U.S. 99 |
| 17 Set a goal | 56 Parched | 25 Mander |
| 18 Possessed | 57 Barney | 26 Mander |
| 20 Defunct | 59 Long for | 28 Mander |
| 21 Certain films | 60 German article | 30 "Will" |
| 22 Christie murder locale | 61 This: Fr. | 34 Florid |
| 24 Dances | 62 Insects | 35 "G" |
| 27 Dogpatch possessive | 63 Alan of films | 36 Touring-pro |
| 28 Words of a yes-man | 64 Touring-pro Arthur | 37 100 ft |
| 29 Reporter Pyle | 65 Slow to act | 38 French |
| 30 Judicata | DOWN | 41 Breath |
| 31 Washington | 1 Touring-pro Bob | 42 Excess |
| 32 Initials of 1930's | 2 Bright bird | 43 Took |
| 33 Referee: Abbr. | 3 Actress Dorothy | 47 Cigar |
| 34 Inventor's concern | 4 Chip | 48 Supply |
| 37 Thickets | 5 Certain plane: Abbr. | 49 Volant |
| 39 Lengths of time | 6 Overcome | 50 Finest |
| 40 Meet | 7 Avoidance | 53 — |
| 43 Informal greetings | 8 Atlantic City avenue | 55 Human |
| | 9 Dies | 56 French |
| | 10 Bacharach subject | 58 Pacific |
| | | 59 901, 92 |



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FUTOL

LIBOR

BLOSMY

NIRBON

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BLOAT CHIDE VARIED SUBURS

Answers: Owing to one who'll never recover—A BAD DEBT

z Continues Record Pace Swim Trials

(WP)—The swim trials are private affairs, but the victory stands as a record in the 100-meter butterfly.

Spitz, of the Arden Hills, Calif., Swim Club, set his fourth world record in the 100-meter butterfly in 54.36. He had set a world record time in the event in the prelims. On Wednesday, he set, broke and tied records in the 200 butterfly. Dennis Deardurff captured the 100 butterfly final in world-record time (1:04.08), beating Mike Burton and Dana Shadrer, both of whom also qualified for the Olympic team.

Shirley Babashoff, 15, a previous qualifier in the 100 and 400 free-style, established a world record of 2:05.12 in the 200 free. She was named "Australian" by the Los Angeles Times. "Now that Shane knows somebody can beat her, I know she'll be trying harder," Miss Babashoff said.

The other qualifiers in the 200 meter were Keena Rothhammer of Santa Barbara and Barbara Marshall of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Mary Montgomery of Asheville, N.C., captured the 400 individual medley, then took a victory walk around the swimming pool holding her teddy bears. She too is 15.

Jennifer Bartz and Lynn Vidali, 16, also qualified. "I was a little nervous," said the 15-year-old girl, "but I was lucky to finish in the medal position." Earlier in the day Miss Belote, a sophomore in high school in Springfield, Va., set a world record in the 200, whipping through the water in 2:20.54 in a preliminary heat.

The previous world record was 2:21.5, held by Susie Wood of Lakewood, Calif. Miss Belote's time was 2:21.7, more than a second slower than her brilliant effort yesterday afternoon but still good enough to leave the bewildered Miss Wood in her wake.

Miss Wood was clocked in 2:24.35, finishing a distant second. Ivey won his second race of the meet in the 200 backstroke final, last night, edging Tim McKee and Mike Stanton. Ivey's winning time in the final was nearly two seconds slower than his afternoon performance.

"In the prelims you pace. In the final you race," one coach philosophized.

Mike Burton, 25, the defending Olympic champion in the 400 and 1,600 freestyle, finished last. "The 400, easily the most exciting race of the first three days of the swimming trials, was won by three men who were world-record performers, one, of course, by Spitz."

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AHEAD BACKWARDS—Mitchell Ivey churns way to world record in men's 200-meter backstroke at U.S. Olympic trials.

Player Takes PGA By 2 on Final 72

(AP)—Pressure putting by Gary Player down the stretch salvaged a 72 and gained him his second Professional Golfers Association championship today after the monster course—Oakland Hills—had destroyed Jimmy Jamieson.

The 36-year-old South African, winner of every major tournament, posted a 72-hole total of 281, one par over the 7,054-yard, 18-hole course. Ben Hogan, named "the monster" again, refused to yield a sub-par total. Jamieson finished with a 70 and 283. He had for second with veteran Tommy Aaron, who had a 71 today.

Jamieson, the chubby Western Open champion and one of the few top pros playing with a mixed set of clubs, threw away a chance for his first major championship by bogeying the last three holes. Sam Snead, 60, and staging a miraculous run at the title, was among those challenging Player and falling back. He settled for 68—matching the day's best round—to head a group of three players tied for fourth at 284. The others were Ray Floyd, who had a 70, and Billy Casper, who shot 74.

Jerry Heard, the young Californian who led at the 36-hole mark, Doug Sanders, Gay Brewer and Phil Rodgers all finished at 285. Player, golf's fourth-leading all-time money winner and one of only four men ever to win all of the world's major titles, survived five bogeys on his way to the \$45,000 first prize. He had a one-stroke lead after three rounds.

The last bogey today occurred at the 15th hole, where he missed a two-foot putt but held a one-stroke lead just as Jamieson was bogeying the final hole. Player, who won the title in 1962 and also has won the British Open twice, the Masters, and the U.S. Open, grabbed a two-stroke lead at the 15th hole, sinking a four-foot birdie putt.

He made pars at the 17th and 18th holes, sinking a curling six-foot putt at No. 17 after hitting over the green with his tee shot on the 201-yard hole.

His scores before today were 71, 71 and 67. At one time during the final round, 10 players were bunched within a single stroke, but one by one they all fell off and at the end it became strictly a two-man race—Jamieson and Player. Jamieson took the lead by a stroke when he birdied the 13th hole, but then his problems began.

Smith, Van Dillen Beat Spaniards in Cup U.S. Takes 2-1 Edge on Doubles Victory

By Michael Katz

BARCELONA, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Stan Smith told Erik Van Dillen what to do, and the 21-year-old San Mateo, Calif., player did it: and the United States is almost in the Davis Cup challenge round for the 48th time.

With Big Stan also coaching, he and Van Dillen defeated Andres Gimeno and Juan Gisbert, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, today to give the United States a 2-1 lead over Spain in the best-of-five matches in the international semifinals.

The Americans get two chances tomorrow to be in a position to defend the cup, which they won last year for record 32d time, against the winner of the Romania-Australia series. First, Harold Solomon, the 19-year-old hero of the opening singles when he beat Gisbert, 6-7, 7-5, 6-8, 1-6, 6-4, faces Gimeno.

If the 5-foot 5 1/2-inch Solomon doesn't wrap it up, the task will fall on Smith, who will play a 6-6 match with Gimeno.

"It's like saying Fischer is in good shape against Spassky," said Van Dillen. "Erik was almost a chess piece to Smith's hands today, especially when serving. Van Dillen was instructed by his steady partner on when to serve and when to backhand."

"He had lost his serve three times, including twice in the disastrous second set, when Gimeno, in particular, played brilliantly and the Americans slacked off."

Twice, in fact, Van Dillen gave away his service with double faults. "Eight thousand people, 1-1 in the Davis Cup semifinals, maybe four years without sleep," said Van Dillen. "Outlets of that, I can't think of any reason for double faults."

Those double faults gave the makeshift Spanish team a lift and it was still a contest at 2-3 in the third set. Smith, who accounted for four straight points in the break of Gisbert's service for the opening set, "It was the game of my life," he said, "including three break points, to hold his serve for a 3-2 lead and it turned out to be the last Spanish challenge."

The wildly partisan crowd at the Royal Tennis Club of Barcelona seemed to rile the gentle giant from San Mateo, S.C., who ordinarily wouldn't hurt a buck private (although he's a specialist fourth class in the Army). At one point, he hit a ball, gently of course, into the stands. "I was aiming for one particular voice," he said. "The effect was to get Stan to play at his best."

Sliding along the net, he punched away volley after volley, especially on Van Dillen's tricky spinning serves. The American pair, runners-up at Forest Hills last year and at Wimbledon this, are a seasoned combination. Gisbert was playing without his usual partner Manuel Orantes, who injured his back in practice, with whom he is undefeated in 12 Davis Cup doubles matches.

Gimeno, who substituted for Orantes in the opening singles match Friday and beat Smith, did well again today. But Gisbert was strangely out of touch, serving short and missing many easy volleys.

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Stargell Powers Pirates to Sweep

By Michael Katz

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Willie Stargell hit three home runs today, including a first-inning grand slam, as the Pittsburgh Pirates swept a doubleheader from the Montreal Expos, 8-0, and 7-2.

Stargell drove in five runs in the opener, hitting his four-run blast in the third inning off long reliever Mike Torrez. He hit No. 35 in the eighth as Bob Moose, who allowed seven hits, romped to his eighth victory against six losses.

Richie Hebner hit his 12th homer of the season with two men in the fourth to give Pittsburgh a 4-1 lead in the second game. Stargell had homered in the second to tie the game at 1-1.

Lee May drove in two runs with a single and double and scored twice while pitching Houston to a 7-3 victory in San Francisco in the opener of a doubleheader. The two RBI gave May a total of 72. Roger Metzger, Cesar Cedeno and Jim Wynn added two hits each while Johnny Edwards hit three in a 14-hit Houston attack.

Braves 4, Reds 3
Hank Aaron hit a two-out home run in the 10th inning, his second of the game and 22d of the season, to give Atlanta a 4-3 victory in Cincinnati.

Aaron's homer, off Don Gullett, was the 661st of his career. Phil Niekro went the distance for the Braves, allowing seven hits and striking out six.

Cards 6, Phils 0
Ted Simmons drove in two runs and scored twice while collecting three hits and Al Santorini hurled a six-hit shutout to lead St. Louis to a 6-0 home victory over Philadelphia. Santorini gained his sixth victory against seven losses.

Mets 12, Cubs 2
Cleon Jones drove in three runs and John Milner, Jim Fregosi and Duffy Dyer drove in two runs each as the Mets defeated the Cubs.

Chicago Cubs, 12-2, in New York. Jerry Koosman was the beneficiary of the New York hitting. He pitched a seven-inning game to earn his eighth victory. Rookie Burt Hooton was knocked out in the third inning as he suffered his ninth loss.

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Those double faults gave the makeshift Spanish team a lift and it was still a contest at 2-3 in the third set. Smith, who accounted for four straight points in the break of Gisbert's service for the opening set, "It was the game of my life," he said, "including three break points, to hold his serve for a 3-2 lead and it turned out to be the last Spanish challenge."

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The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Knoxville, Tenn., Kathy Whitworth led the 22nd course record with a three-under-par 68 and grabbed a four-stroke lead in the 36-hole total of 188. Second was Carol Mann with 75 for 143 and Gloria Harman 78 for 125.

Observer

Life in a Wet Blanket

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—We went to Washington. It was August. The air was like glue. In the evenings we sat in houses that reeked of moss and talked about power, death, seniority and traffic. There was a lot of hysteria about the vice-presidency of the United States.



Baker

In New York, a Washington woman had told us that we must see Washington in August. We had been listening to New York's boast of the horrors they endured in New York. The Washington woman had been miffed. Compared to Washington in August, New York was a sissy town. She had shown us her gas gun, without which she never ventured into the streets of Washington, and snapshots of her man-eating watchdog which, at that very moment, sitting in her Washington home guarding the United States Savings Bonds.

Periodically in Washington, it rained. Sometimes it rained in washtub volume, which sluiced through the houses, accounting for the tiny mushroom growths in many of the town's parlors, we were told.

Other times, it rained sullen little mists. Vapors reminiscent of the midnight lawn scenes in "Dracula" billowed off the grass. Slicker trees dripped melodramatically. Nights along the deserted streets left us on the edge of hysteria, possibly because of the intense silences. Silences so profound that we could hear the spiders stalking the insects. There was, of course, the occasional clang of an empty beer can against a no left turn at any time sign.

Sundry hosts counseled us not to fight the hysteria. Washington, they told us, was the home office of hysteria. (The license plates said "nation's capital.") Hysteria was the local condition. It was perfectly all right to be hysterical. Presidents did it. Vice-presidents did it. Congress did it all the time and the press did it six or seven times a day. Even the Supreme Court did it now and then.

Nights, back in our hotel room, we swapped stories about the different forms of hysteria we had seen in Washington during the day. It was curious how well disguised the hysteria usually was.

We met a man who firmly believed that the well-being of future generations depended upon utterly ruthless extermination of what was it the man wanted exterminated? A kind of rodent, an unfriendly nation—something like that. It doesn't really matter what it was that he was hysterical about. The point is that he

was so calm, cool, judicious and impressive in explaining his case. While it is natural in Washington to be in the grip of hysteria, it is important to look calm about it.

There was a lot to see besides the rain and the mist. One day we went to the Federal Power Commission and saw the commissioners raise the price of natural gas. At first we were alarmed because the price rise meant that we would have to pay a lot more to heat our house, but the Federal Power commissioners dispelled our unhappiness by explaining that paying higher prices would be good for us.

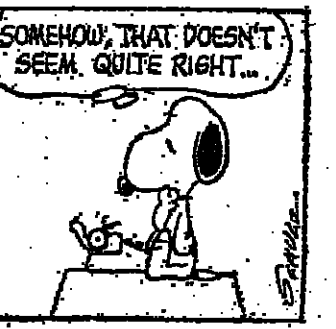
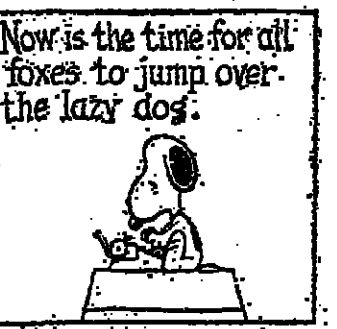
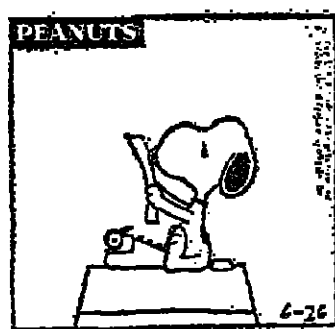
We also went to the House of Representatives. The House passed a bill to give several million dollars to companies which had suffered when the government made them stop selling its products that contained cyclamates. We asked a man there if, in case one of us ever suffered from something the government did, such as raising the price of natural gas, the House of Representatives would also vote some money for us. He said it was cynical questions like that which had undermined the nation's youth.

We had wanted, of course, to go to the Pentagon and see the war room, where split-second decisions concerning the survival of the universe are constantly being made by computers. As luck would have it, however, the rains had flooded the war room, and it was closed for repairs.

Our last night in Washington produced a torrent. It swept through our host's living room and ruined the piano. The host was furious. One of his guests was a Pentagon man. The host accused him of ruining the piano. He knew the Pentagon had been experimenting with turning weather into a weapon, the host said. Undoubtedly, somebody had been playing around with cloud-seeding down at the Pentagon. This had caused the rain which nobody now knew how to turn off. He called the Pentagon man a

The Pentagon man said he could not respond to the charge. Everybody at the Pentagon was under orders not to comment on this talk about a weather weapon, he said. But he thought he was justified in pointing out to the host that he—the host—was not looking at all calm about his hysteria. The Pentagon man, in looking very calm, although he later told us that, unless something—the Gobi desert? Big Newton's?—was bombed back to the stone age within the next two years, Western civilization was doomed.

There was also, that last night, a lot of hysteria about the vice-presidency. Somebody found an eel under the dining room table.



That Quick Fox Has Editor on the Go

By Israel Shenker
NEW YORK (NYT)—True to type, untiringly, for something like the last century,

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

"The quick brown dog is jumping over a lazy fox."

Dr. Lloyd, whose doctoral thesis analyzed every typing book in the English language, is McGraw-Hill's editor in chief, typewriting. He heads a staff of eight, and he clicks out alphabet sentences with studied aplomb and unfailing sympathy for the underdog.

In Dr. Lloyd's recent sentences, his animals jump over obstacles galore. "Sometimes they jump over a gazelle or a lynx, and occasionally they jump like a zephyr but not over anything," he said.

Pursuing the trend, L. W. Erickson, in "Typing Our Language" (Scott, Foresman), has his animals up to all kinds of high jumps.

A large fawn jumped quickly over white zinc boxes. Many big jackdaws quickly zipped over the fox pen.

After fauna come flora. In Prentice-Hall's fields, the sinuous bloom, and also pink phlox, giant larkspur, yellow jonquils, blue gardenias, fuchsia, and just plain dogwood and foxglove. They all rear their lower-case heads in "Tested Typing Drills" by the alphabetically luxurious authors M. Fred Tidwell, Richard B. Kittleman and J. Allen Surver.

Pale and unprofitable are the manuals that ignore the glories of this age. As Dr. Lloyd observes in the new high school test, "Typing 300".

Five or six big planes zoomed quickly by the new tower.

Prof. Leonard J. West, professor of educational research at the City University of New York, keeps tabs on changing fashions. "In earlier years (through the 1930s)," he said, "shortness was accomplished by incorporating the relatively rare letters (z, x, j, etc.) in absurd proper names that would have delighted W. C. Fields." A typical

delight, Professor West suggested, would have run as follows:

Martin J. Hixey-pozzer quickly began his first word.

"More recently the attempt has been to write more sensible sentences," Professor West noted. In the forthcoming "Vocational and Personal Typewriting" (Pitman), which he wrote with Gertrude Althoff, names are rarely posers:

Jim just quit and packed extra heavy bags for Liz Owen.

Jim and Liz are sturdy perennials in the cast of consonantal heavies who plod and jostle through the manuals. A sampling of other key figures, in alphabetical order: Hazel, Zeke, Jasper, Jeff, Jake, Max, Rex and Inez.

Dr. Lloyd says the hardest letter to incorporate is J. "You start with q, z, x and overlook the j. Then you write judge, jest, journey, adjust, jilt, job and suddenly you're out of j's. Jacqueline's a beauty because it has the j as well as the q."

On occasion, experts joust in an attempt to undo each other in producing the shortest alphabet sentence. One of the least likely sentences runs:

The five boxing wizards jump quickly.

A more celebrated, more extended short snorter directs:

Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.

England's alphabet sentences are more inclined to verbosity and moralizing. In Britain's "Gregg Typing First Course," preachy practice makes perfect:

Their kind aunt was subject to frequent dizzy spells, thus causing much anxiety and grave worry.

Another would appear thoroughly alien in an American manual:

The junior office clerks were quite amazed at the extra reward given by their generous employer.

At giving the alphabet a run for their money, the English win hands down.

Big Series of Solar Storms Disrupts Communications

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 6 (Reuters)—A series of solar flares has set off one of the biggest geomagnetic storms ever measured here. Radio and telephone communications have been disrupted or totally blacked out over wide areas—and one local scientist studying the effects of the flares believes that the disturbances could even be the cause of homing pigeons losing their way home.

Two large flares and five medium flares have been measured during the three days up to last night by scientists at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a federal agency with headquarters here. More flares are expected.

A spokesman reported that the flares had generated one of the five biggest storms ever recorded by the agency during its 30 years of existence.

The flares are eruptions of ionized gas around the sun. The gas cloud created, along with assorted solar debris such as X-rays and

radio waves, is sent speeding toward the earth, stretching the sun's magnetic field like a rubber band.

When this magnetic field encounters the earth's magnetic field, the communications trouble starts.

Already radio transmissions in polar regions have been blacked out and communications have been disrupted in Canada and other parts of North America, a spokesman said. There was a likelihood that communications were also being hit in other continents.

Another effect of the magnetic storm could be to throw birds' sensitive navigation systems out of gear, Percy Carr, of Iowa State University, believes.

During one experiment recently he found that homing pigeons got lost during a magnetic storm. He has a theory that pigeons and maybe other birds navigate at least partly with the aid of the earth's magnetic field.

PEOPLE: Marilyn Monroe: A 10th Anniversary

The tenth anniversary of the death of Marilyn Monroe drew a sprinkling of devoted fans and curiosity seekers Saturday to a small cemetery in West Los Angeles, where she is buried. Most of the visitors were only children when Miss Monroe, film-dom's naive sex goddess of the 1950s, died of an overdose of barbiturates on Aug. 5, 1962, at the age of 34. One of the visitors, 23-year-old Larry Walter, placed a single red rose on Miss Monroe's grave. "I'm surprised a lot more people aren't here," he said, looking around the nearly deserted cemetery. "Practically every magazine I've picked up in the last few days had an article about her." Floral tributes mounted throughout the day and the bronze vase on the marble face of the crypt contained a dozen red roses from her second husband, former baseball player Joe DiMaggio.



Marilyn Monroe

Address: AH McGraw, 33, has filed for divorce from Paramount executive Robert Evans in Santa Monica, Calif., on grounds of irreconcilable differences. The couple were married Oct. 24, 1969. They have one child, Joshua, 18 months.

WED: Actress Catherine Spaak, 26, and Italian entertainer Johnny Dorelli, 32, at the city hall in Meda, outside Milan, where the singer spent his boyhood.

It was the second marriage for Miss Spaak, who was divorced in 1968 from Italian fashion designer Fabrizio Campini. They have a 9-year-old daughter.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, 62, D., Conn., a recent widower, was married Friday to Mrs. Lois Mathes, 50, a Miami Beach divorcee.

Greta Garbo's Dusenbergs will be auctioned off at Auburn, Ind. on Sept. 4 as part of the 1972 Midwest Antique and Classic Car auction. The car was custom made for the retired actress in 1933 at a cost of \$24,000. It is now owned by Lew Laumas, who was reported to have paid \$65,000 for the car and hopes the bidding will exceed \$100,000.

At Tampa, Fla., an overweight woman in a purple dress pulled a gun on an employee at a restaurant and demanded two bags of fried chicken. "She just walked in, pulled a gun from her bra, and said, 'I want some chicken,'" said Police Lt. Joe Pelkington. "The guy behind the counter filled up two bags and she said, 'Okay, that's enough and left.'"

A 30-year-old fireman whose big toe was transplanted to replace his saved-off thumb is battling for his job. The fire-

man, Carl Tagler, 30, of San Francisco, Calif., was in a home workshop November, but a surgeon amputated his toe and attached it to his hand. The thumb, after the operation, "is alive and well" it at one joint. The Public Employees System upheld the Tagler's claim that he was "injured" as a result of the surgery. The Public Employees System upheld the Tagler's claim that he was "injured" as a result of the surgery.

It sounded like a party of all time, worth of champagne, but the party was a field. A fireman carrying the bubbly fire, then the truth that the champagne took several hours, mess, police said.

The world's teeniest puppy is now a teen-aged dog. Frisella Williams, a Karen Jones puppy, has just turned one. The puppy, which was born on a canopy shade, surpassed the old two Tacoma, Was they said.

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